

Cases Reported this Week.

In the Weekly Reporter.

"Argentino," The	210	Murray v. Thompson	221
Argus Life Assurance Co., In re ..	215	Paper Bottle Co., In re	214
Badcock v. Hunt	205	Phillips v. Phillips	224
Chief Official Receiver, Ex parte, In re Arnott	223	Postlethwaite, In re, Postlethwaite v. Rickman	200
Davis and Cavey's Contract, In re ..	217	Rawlings, Ex parte, In re Davis (No. 3)	203
D. N. Sacker, Ex parte, In re	204	Samuel Smith, In re, Ex parte London and North-Western Railway Co. and Midland Railway Co.	199
Farrar v. Farrars (Limited)	196	Smart v. Tranter	213
Guardians of Northwich Union v. Guardians of St. Pancras	206	Steedman v. Hakim	208
Howard v. Hill	219	Wood v. Earl of Durham	222
Lord Dynevor v. Tennant	193		

The Solicitors' Journal and Reporter.

LONDON, JANUARY 12, 1889.

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE SUGGESTION made in these columns that actions in the Chancery Division which are in the cause-books marked with the letters "Q.B." should appear so marked in the printed cause-list, has been adopted, and the small number of actions so marked and retained by the Chancery judges are thus distinguished in the present list, and by this means the fact of their existence is kept before the eye of each judge whom it may concern.

THE WORK done by the two divisions of the Court of Appeal during the Michaelmas Sittings has apparently had the effect of reducing the number of appeals for hearing. In the list just published there are forty-eight appeals from the Chancery Division, seven from the County Palatine of Lancaster, ninety-six from the Queen's Bench Division, eight Admiralty appeals, and one Bankruptcy appeal, making a total of 160, as against 212 at the commencement of the Michaelmas Sittings, and 221 a year ago.

WE DREW ATTENTION last year to the probability of the issue of a scale of solicitors' costs in land registry business, and indicated generally the provisions proposed. We this week publish the scale which is now authorized, and are glad to see that a minimum fee of £2 2s. has been fixed, in accordance with the suggestion made by the Incorporated Law Society.

SUITORS APPEAR to be more partial than ever to the practice of trial by a judge without a jury, if the matter may be estimated from the figures appearing in the lists of the Queen's Bench Division. The cases set down for trial with juries number 359, and those to be tried without juries number 554. The whole of the cases in this list number 1,209, as against 1,143 at the commencement of the Michaelmas Sittings, and 1,191 a year ago. The cases in the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty list amount to 241, and exceed those in the list for the Michaelmas Sittings by 33, and those of a year ago by 41.

THE CHANCERY CAUSE LISTS shew a considerable reduction from the numbers appearing in previous lists. Before Mr. Justice KAY there is a mixed list of 114 witness and non-witness actions, in addition to 10 adjourned summonses and 1 further consideration, making a total of 125. Mr. Justice CHITTY has 50 witness actions and 84 other cases, making up a total of 134. There are 72 witness actions before Mr. Justice NORTH and 82 other cases, amounting in all to 154. Mr. Justice STERLING has 80 witness actions and 81 other cases, bringing up his total to 161; and Mr. Justice KEKEWICH has 85 cases, all of which are witness actions. The aggregate of the cases before the five Chancery judges is 659; in the list for the Michaelmas Sittings the number was 818, and a year ago 850. This diminution in the lists is not wholly due to the transfer recently made of 59 cases to the Queen's Bench Division, as even with the addition of that number the present lists would exhibit a large reduction from the previous lists already mentioned.

WE PUBLISH elsewhere the rules under the Land Charges Registration and Searches Act, which are just issued. They prescribe that certain particulars shall be furnished on each registration sufficient merely to identify the document registered, together with the name and address of the person applying for registration thereof. This latter item was inserted, we believe, at the instance of the Incorporated Law Society, to whom it appeared that in many cases the power of communicating directly with such person would save a troublesome inquiry. Applications for registration, if not made by solicitors, have to be supported by statutory declaration. The books will be kept on the self-indexing principle now used in the Registry of Judgments in the Central Office. The forms have been modelled on the forms (with which solicitors are familiar) now in use in the Central Registry.

ATTENTION MAY be directed to the wording of the proviso to section 116 of the County Courts Act, 1888, by which, in order to entitle the plaintiff in an action on contract, brought in the High Court, to recover costs on the Supreme Court scale, it is essential that he shall, within twenty-one days after the service of the writ (or within such further time as may be ordered by the court or a judge), obtain an order, under order 14, empowering him to enter judgment for £20 or upwards. It will, therefore, be necessary, in every case where the application is adjourned over the twenty-one days, to apply for an extension of time in order to preserve the right to costs on the higher scale. It is suggested that in a well-organized office the clerk who indorses the date of service upon the writ shall be required at the same time to place underneath such indorsement the date of expiration of the twenty-one days: the information will thus be portable in the black bag, in lieu of in the already overburdened head of the clerk attending chambers.

INTELLIGENT REVISION is out of place in reprinting Acts of Parliament, and we regret to observe that a small legislative blunder of a single word was corrected in the copy of the Statutes we issued last week. Section 16 of the Land Charges Act, as given in the Queen's printers' copy, provides that "any person may search in any register or index kept in pursuance of this Act on paying the *presented* fee." In the print of the statute we issued last week the word in italics was altered to "*prescribed*," which, we take it, was intended; but it is our duty to inform our readers that this alteration (though no doubt it will be acted on) is a deviation from the authoritative copy. According to that copy it would seem that you may "present" a current coin of the value of one farthing, and pay it, and thereupon search in any register or index kept in pursuance of the Act. As, however, the Lord Chancellor, with the concurrence therein mentioned, is enabled by section 18 to make rules as to fees, there would no doubt be a difficulty in getting round his rule as to payment being by stamps, but at all events it would seem that you may "present" a stamp of the lowest denomination. We can hardly think that the meaning of the Legislature is (as has been profanely suggested) that Mr. Holt shall "present" a small fee to each searcher for his trouble. Looking back at the copy of the Bill as brought from the House of Lords, we find the words "[on paying the *presented* fee]" inserted in brackets at the end of clause 16, and it may be presumed that this addition has found its way onto the Parliament Roll.

IT APPEARS that at the Court of Bankruptcy in Dublin the other day an English solicitor was refused audience. According to the report, the solicitor stated that before leaving England "he had been informed by the Law Institute that he was entitled to address the court." We think there must be some mistake in the report on this point, for we have made inquiries at the Law Institution and find that no such opinion has been expressed. As a matter of fact, under the law as it stands, an English solicitor in Ireland is, as regards practising there, an unqualified person, and Irish solicitors in England stand on the same footing with regard to practising here. As our readers will probably remember, an Irish solicitor was a short time ago fined £10 for describing himself in letters and advertisements as a solicitor. We learn with some surprise that English solicitors who desire to practise in Ireland and Irish solicitors who wish to practise in England must enter

into articles and go through the usual course of service and examinations. The reason for this anomalous state of things is not apparent. A solicitor from most of our colonies who has practised there for seven years may be admitted to practise here without any service or examination on proof that morally he is a fit and proper person. If the colonial applicant for admission has not practised for seven years, all that is necessary for his admission here is that he should pass the final examination. It seems strange that some reciprocal provision has not been made for facilitating the admission of English solicitors in Ireland and Irish solicitors in England analogous to that which obtains with regard to the call of students to the English and Irish Bar. It may be matter for consideration whether steps should not be taken by the English and Irish law societies for obtaining a short Act of Parliament for facilitating the admission of English solicitors in Ireland and Irish solicitors in England.

WE WERE ASKED last week by some correspondents whether they were *beyond all doubt* correct in advising their trustee clients that they were now empowered to invest their trust funds in any of the investments recently authorized for cash under the control of the court. In reply, we said that "except as regards investments in Indian guaranteed railway shares, trustees who are authorized by their trust instrument to invest upon Government securities or Parliamentary stocks may, *beyond all doubt*, invest their trust funds in any of the investments authorized by the recent rule." A valued correspondent, apparently overlooking (with rather less than his wonted acuteness) the terms of the question and answer given above in italics, this week writes to remind us that we have read into section 11 of 23 & 24 Vict. c. 38 words which are not there—namely, "by their trust instrument." Certainly we have, and the reason for doing so is explained by the words in italics. It cannot be said to be "*beyond all doubt*" that the words of section 11—"trustees, executors, and administrators having power to invest their trust funds upon Government securities or upon Parliamentary stocks, funds, or securities"—extend to trustees generally enabled, by Act of Parliament or otherwise, to invest in those securities. We need hardly remind our correspondent of the long controversy and great conflict of judicial opinion as to the extent of the power conferred by section 10 of 23 & 24 Vict. c. 38—a controversy only ended by *Ex parte St. John Baptist College, Oxford* (22 Ch. D. 93)—in proof of the strictness with which the provisions of the statute are construed, and at the time section 11 was passed the "power" referred to (at all events, as regards "Parliamentary stocks, funds, and securities") must necessarily have been conferred by the trust instrument; and the words of the section are "having power," not "by law authorized." The question whether it is *fairly clear* that section 11 means "having power by the trust instrument, or by statute, or in any other way," is a different one from that we considered last week, and, as our correspondent very properly points out, is one of much importance, having regard to section 21 (i.) of the Settled Land Act, 1882, which enables capital money to be invested "on Government securities, or on other securities on which the trustees of the settlement are by the settlement or by law authorized to invest trust money of the settlement." The considerations bearing upon this question appear to be the following:—Although at the time 23 & 24 Vict. c. 38 was passed there were no general statutory powers of investment for trustees, yet the Court of Chancery always held that trustees were justified in investing in Consols—at all events, in the absence of express investment powers in the trust instrument. In a certain sense, therefore, every trustee of personalty might then be said to "have power" to invest in Government securities. It might, we think, be very reasonably held, having regard to this fact, that the words "having power" in section 11 mean "by law authorized," and, if so, our correspondent's contention, that section 11 extends to trustees generally enabled, by Act of Parliament or otherwise, to invest on the therein mentioned securities or any of them, would be fully justified. It remains to consider the general statutory powers of investment conferred on trustees. Passing over the general provision of 23 & 24 Vict. c. 145, s. 25, which was repealed by section 71 of the Conveyancing Act, 1881, and, being conditional on the consent of the tenant for life, could not make section 11 applicable, we come to 30 & 31 Vict. c. 132, s. 2, by which it is provided that it shall be lawful for every

trustee, executor, or administrator to invest any trust fund in his possession or under his control in any securities the interest of which is, or shall be, guaranteed by Parliament to the same extent and in the same manner as he may invest such trust fund in such securities as aforesaid—that is (see 22 & 23 Vict. c. 35, s. 32), unless expressly forbidden by the instrument creating the trust. Securities the interest only of which is guaranteed by Parliament seem to be "Parliamentary stocks, funds, or securities" within section 11. If, therefore, as we think probable, though not certain, section 11 means what our correspondent contends it does, it would seem to follow that all trustees of personalty, in the absence of an express provision to the contrary in their trust instrument, are enabled by that section to invest upon any of the investments mentioned in the recent order, subject to the doubt we mentioned last week as to Indian guaranteed railway shares.

THE RECENT CASE of *Hardy v. Fothergill* (37 W. R. 177) is a somewhat extreme illustration of the doctrine of the discharge of contingent liabilities by bankruptcy. A lessee, under covenant to deliver up the premises in good repair at the end of the term, assigned the lease, at the same time taking a covenant of indemnity from the assignee. Before the end of the term, the latter became bankrupt, but it was not until the term had expired, and a claim for damages for non-repair had been actually made by the lessor, that the lessee took any further step. Then, when he claimed indemnity from the assignee, he was met with the defence that the liability was one which might have been proved in the bankruptcy, and that it was, therefore, discharged. The question had to be decided by section 31 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1869, but this is virtually the same as section 37 of the Act of 1883. Under both the test, as to whether a contingent liability can be proved, depends upon whether its value is in the opinion of the court capable of being fairly estimated. Looking at the matter solely from this point of view, it seems impossible not to agree with DENMAN, J., before whom the case first came, and the Master of the Rolls, who agreed with him upon appeal, that a liability of the kind described above is one which cannot be estimated in any reasonable manner, so long as it remains merely contingent. But the opposite opinion, which prevailed with the other members of the Court of Appeal, and which was adopted unanimously in the House of Lords, appears to be the inevitable outcome of the whole spirit of the Act. Its general design is to relieve the bankrupt absolutely "from any liability under any contract he has ever entered into" (see per Sir G. MELLISH, L.J., *Ex parte Llynvi Coal and Iron Co.*, 20 W. R. 105, L. R. 7 Ch. 28). For this purpose it expressly provides for contingent liabilities, and in directing that these are to be valued it must have contemplated the possibility of putting some fair value upon a liability, although at the time it might be quite uncertain whether any demand would actually arise upon it. It was felt, therefore, that the *non possumus* of the Master of the Rolls went too far, and that in professing his inability to estimate the liability in question he professed an inability with regard to contingent liabilities in general. Upon this ground the ultimate decision went, and although it may seem to compel a court to attempt more than any reasonable man would venture upon, yet, in obedience to the Act, such attempts will have to be made except in the extremest cases. Where the line is to be drawn is not clear, but the Earl of SELBORNE was good enough to intimate that the decision might not extend to liability on a promise to marry, not yet broken. But for this, it would have been necessary for any girl whose lover became bankrupt to prove at once, as otherwise upon his discharge he might jilt her with impunity. Now that the law has been thus settled, it will be expedient for a lessee to watch the subsequent career of an assignee so as to realize what he can in the event of his bankruptcy.

IT WOULD SEEM to be only necessary to state the case of *Walton v. Cook* (37 W. R. 189) to make it clear that but one decision was possible. A composition had been entered into with creditors, and a surety had been found to secure the payment of the instalments. Subsequently an order was made under the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, s. 18 (11), adjudging the debtor bankrupt, and annulling the composition. Meanwhile the surety had entered into

a mortgage by which he covenanted to pay the instalments, and assigned certain property as security. After the bankruptcy he claimed to be released from the effect of this, and his claim was allowed by KAY, J. It is, indeed, provided by the above section that the adjudication is to be without prejudice to the validity of any sale, disposition, &c., duly done in pursuance of the composition; but it would be a very narrow and technical construction of these words to apply them to the mortgage in question. When the composition was upset the whole ground of the surety's liability was gone, and there are also technical reasons on the other side to shew that he must be released. Chiefly the whole property of the bankrupt, to which the surety has to look for payment, is taken for the benefit of the creditors; and with regard to one part of this, the property of the bankrupt which the composition trustee may have in his hands, it is expressly provided by rule 213 of the Bankruptcy Rules, 1886, that it is to be paid over to the trustee under the bankruptcy. In *Holme v. Brunskill* (3 Q. B. D. 495) the mere surrender by a tenant to his landlord of one field in the farm, a surrender which did not materially affect his position, was held to discharge his surety upon the ground that the tenant's capacity to fulfil his contract had been interfered with. Very much stronger, of course, is the present case, where the creditors, to whom the surety has become liable, themselves take, in effect, the whole of the bankrupt's property.

CONCERNING PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE recent decision of Mr. Justice North in *Pollard v. The Photographic Co.* (ante, p. 140), settles a question which was much discussed some years ago. Anyone may now go to a photographer and delight his, or, we had better say, her friends with the sun's faithful portraiture of her features without fear that the negative will be afterwards used for the delight of the world at large. It is not often perhaps that any such fear is felt. The sun is no idealist, and in this domain he is easily beaten by the painter. Nevertheless the facility with which he can be used to make a picture, provided there is material sufficiently attractive for him to work upon, has proved a source of annoyance before now, and the possessors of beauty above the average have found to their alarm that a woman has no copyright in her own features. In one such case the husband was driven at last to invoke the uncertain aid of a police magistrate, and to him he stated that his solicitors and himself had tried, without avail, every means of preventing the sale of his wife's photographs (23 SOLICITORS' JOURNAL, 947). This, probably, represented a case which is still outside the protection of the law.

So far as it goes, the protection afforded to photographs may now be said to be of two degrees. It may rest upon the Copyright Act of 1862, or, since Mr. Justice North's judgment, it may be more satisfactorily based upon the assistance which the law will afford apart from the statute. This is a distinct gain, for the Act is a matter of doubtful construction, and the first and most important section is a marvel of bad drafting. Its main result, so far as relates to the present question, appears to be that when the negative of a photograph is sold, the copyright in it belongs to no one at all, unless either the photographer or the purchaser specially stipulates for it in writing. If this precaution is omitted, the copyright appears to vanish altogether, nor has the Legislature preserved any *scintilla juris*, either in *nubibus* or elsewhere, for future use, as the old real property lawyers would have done. If, however, a photograph is simply taken on commission in the usual way, a good and valuable consideration being paid, the result appears to be different, and the copyright will belong to the person giving the commission, unless the photographer expressly reserves it to himself in writing; it makes no difference that he remains the owner of the negative. But, if this is the state of the law, it does not appear to be due to any design on the part of the Legislature, but simply to their inability to make nonsense of the whole section. The question was raised by the report of the Copyright Commission of 1878, and considerable discussion then took place as to the real construction of the Act, and as to whether photographs, taken on commission, had the degree of protection suggested above. The commissioners appear to have thought that they stood upon the same unsatisfactory basis

as in the case where the negative was purchased, but we took occasion at the time to enunciate the law as above laid down (24 SOLICITORS' JOURNAL, 1), and this view seems to have been generally accepted.

Moreover, upon other points, the Act of 1862 has been shewn to be conspicuously unsuccessful in meeting the exigencies of photographic copyright, and attention was called to this in *Nottage v. Jackson* (32 W. R. 106, 11 Q. B. D. 627). The plaintiffs in that case carried on business in London as the London Stereoscopic and Photographic Co., and in June, 1882, one of their managers arranged for a photograph of the Australian cricketers at that time playing in this country. For this purpose he sent to Kennington Oval one of the photographic artists in the employ of the plaintiffs to arrange the group, and take the negative. The copies of the photograph were subsequently completed at the works at Barnet. To secure the copyright it was necessary for the author of the photograph to register it in his own name, and the plaintiffs, conceiving themselves, for the purposes of the Act, to constitute the author, did so in their own individual names. The photograph was pirated, and they had to defend their copyright. This they failed in doing. The Court of Appeal did not see any way in which they could be conceived to be the authors of the photograph, supplying, as they did, simply the machinery for it, while all the actual work, such as might be thought to belong to the author, was done by their servant. The original mistake of the draftsman of the Act lay, of course, in applying to the taking of a photograph a term which was only suitable for the making of a book, and in then leaving it to adapt its meaning to the exigencies of the case as best it could. The result was that a photographic copyright could only be acquired in such a case, if at all, by registering it in the name of the *employé* who took it, and as the period of its validity was dependent on his life, this would be an essential element in its value.

An American case occurred shortly after which sanctioned the application of the term "author" to the person who arranges and takes a photograph. Mr. Oscar Wilde had recently crossed the Atlantic, and with our American cousins his photograph seems to have been as popular an article of commerce as that of the Australian cricketers with us. The copyright in it was claimed by Mr. Sarony, of New York, and he laid stress upon the way in which he had selected the costume, arranged the light and shade, and suggested and evoked the desired expression, so as to produce a "useful, new, harmonious, characteristic, and graceful picture." The Supreme Court of the United States was so far impressed with this as to hold that he was undoubtedly the author, and as such was entitled to the copyright in his work (28 SOLICITORS' JOURNAL, 541).

But, apart from the defects of the Act of 1862, it is not at all designed to protect the general public from having their photographs sold against their will. Its protection is altogether denied unless there has been a registration, and this, of course, is a requirement that is rarely, if ever, satisfied. It is fortunate, therefore, that Mr. Justice North was able to mould the ordinary law so as to meet the demands of the case. The facts were very simple. Mrs. Pollard had her photograph taken by the defendants in the usual way, ordering and paying for a certain number of copies, and leaving the negative in their hands. Subsequently they printed more copies on their own account, arranged them so as to make Christmas cards, and exposed one or more of these for sale in their shop. Upon two grounds it was held that this was illegal and could be restrained by injunction. In the first place it was an implied term in the agreement that the negative should only be used for printing the copies ordered by the plaintiff; and, in the second place, the photographer was only enabled to obtain the negative by reason of the confidence reposed in him that he would not use it for his own purposes, and he could therefore be restrained from violating that confidence. The first of these grounds was amply sustained by the recent case of *Tuck v. Priester* (36 W. R. 98, 19 Q. B. D. 629), where the defendant, a printer in Berlin, was employed by the plaintiffs to make copies of a picture, and at the same time he made others for his own use. The Court of Appeal held that he had violated an implied term of the contract—viz., that no copies were to be made except for his employers. This was quite enough to decide the case, but if two reasons are better than one, the desired re-enforcement was given by the second of the above grounds. Naturally there is no case

quite in point, but the principle that persons into whose possession papers and documents have come in the course of their employment will be restrained from making them public, easily admits of being stretched to cover the improper use of a photographic negative.

So far, however, although the law has been put on a more satisfactory footing, it only serves to protect photographs where these have been taken on commission, or, in the words of the Act of 1862, where they have been taken on behalf of a person for good and valuable consideration. There remains the case in which a photograph has been otherwise obtained, and this appears to have been the one which troubled the police-court prosecutor above referred to. Frequently, of course, a photographer takes a photograph gratuitously upon the express understanding that he is to sell it, but if he can get possession of it in any other manner, without any such understanding, he seems to be equally master of the situation, and the picture which the sun has given him he may use as he pleases, provided such use does not amount to a libel. The Bill to amend and consolidate the law of copyright which was drawn up in 1886 did not touch this case, although it proposed to make the Act of 1862 more explicit by enacting that photographic portraits taken on commission should not be sold or exhibited in shop windows without the consent of the person for whom they were exhibited (30 SOLICITORS' JOURNAL, 350). Possibly, when another attempt is made to introduce the measure, it may be expedient to extend this provision to photographic portraits however obtained, or at least to put it in the power of the persons interested to prevent such a proceeding by expressing dissent. The protection of the law, which has been materially increased by Mr. Justice North's decision, would then receive its complete extension.

THE NEW RULES OF THE LAND REGISTRY.

I.

It has often been urged that before registration of title is made compulsory some more satisfactory evidence of its suitability to English real property law ought to be furnished than any yet available. The authorities seem at last to have made up their minds to produce such evidence (if any be producible) by issuing new rules for the Land Registry Office, the main object of which appears to be to facilitate the registration of land under the existing Land Transfer Act of 1875. These rules come into operation on the 1st of February next. They contain a scale of fees to be charged by solicitors in registering land with absolute qualified or possessory title, and various new expedients for saving expense and delay in getting titles into the register (especially "possessory titles") and in registering charges and transfers of parts of registered land. Besides the simplification of the clerical work in conducting registrations, it is understood that arrangements are in progress with the officers of the Ordnance Survey Department for the supply at cheap rates of exact plans and descriptions of land for registration purposes based on the ordnance map.

The rules contain also a variety of detailed matters tending to make the system more pliable and easier to work—including powers for the registrar to make arrangements with building societies for the adaptation of registry forms to meet their mortgages. There are also forms for the insertion of special stipulations (hitherto not allowed) in registered charges, including one (which will probably be used as a matter of course) incorporating the provisions of the Conveyancing Act, which would not otherwise apply to registered charges. These matters will be noticed later on.

The new regulations have a special interest in the light of the following consideration—namely, that it seems hardly likely that new rules published at the present juncture would differ very widely (if at all) from the system intended to be established if and when the Land Transfer Bill becomes law; from which it would appear probable that a study of the present regulations may reasonably be expected to afford some insight into the practical working of the compulsory system which may sooner or later be imposed upon all landed property.

The following observations have been compiled after careful inquiry into official practice, and are designed to draw out the application of the system to the more ordinary dealings with land, combined with a little more detailed information as to ways and means than a mere perusal of the Act and the double set of rules can very readily afford.

1. *What land can be registered?*—The only lands to which the Act of 1875 does not apply are, copyholds, customary freeholds (where an admission, or any act by the lord of the manor, is necessary to perfect the title of a purchase from the customary tenant) and leaseholds derived mediately or immediately out of such land (section 2). All

other leaseholds having more than twenty-one years to run (section 11), advowsons, rents, tithes impropriate, or other incorporeal hereditaments of freehold tenure enjoyed in gross (section 82, par. 1), may be registered and afterwards dealt with by registered dispositions. If the land be subject to certain liabilities having their origin in tenure (mentioned in section 18), public or quasi-public burdens, easements, mining rights, seigniorial and manorial rights and franchises, leases of under twenty-one years (section 18), or fee farm grants (section 82, par. 2), a note of such liability may or may not be made in the register according as the parties require or the registrar may see fit. In the following notes the word "land" is used generally to denote any of the above interests capable of registration.

2. *Who may be registered?*—The "proprietor." The cardinal principle of the Act of 1875 is this, that whatever the complications or restrictions besetting the beneficial ownership of the property, whatever the mutual relations of trustees and beneficiaries, of limited owners, of donees of powers, and such like, there must always be some person or number of persons from whom a stranger may take a conveyance or mortgage with absolute security as to title. Now, as in many instances there is no such person under the existing law, it becomes a question very often which of some three or four persons who are not proprietors (in the ordinary sense) ought to be put forward for registration as "proprietor" for the purposes of the Act of 1875. Regarded from this point of view (which is naturally the first to claim attention), and quite independently of the question of incumbrances and absolute or qualified title, registration cases fall under three great classes, and a somewhat different treatment has to be accorded to each. As it is most important to understand clearly in what capacity each application may be made, special attention is called to the following list:—

(1.) Cases where the land is held by, or is in the disposing power of, a beneficial owner (section 5). Here the beneficial owner is registered as proprietor simply.

(2.) Cases where land is held on trust for sale (section 68). Here the trustee is registered as proprietor, but if the consent of any other person is required for a sale, such person must consent to the application to register the land, and in so consenting he will, of course, see that such restrictions as he may desire (if any) are placed upon the trustee's exercise of his statutory powers.

(3.) Cases where land is "settled" within the meaning of the Settled Land Acts (section 68, as modified by last mentioned Acts). Here the "tenant for life" is registered as proprietor, and the names and addresses of the trustees of the settlement entered on the register with a "restriction" (sections 58, 59) requiring notice of every dealing to be sent to them through the office. If there are no trustees of the settlement, no registration can take place.

An important subdivision running through all these three classes may be noted here also—namely, cases where an estate, right, or interest which would, if held by one person, entitle him to be registered, is held, not by one person, but by a group of persons concurrently or successively. In these cases the whole group may apply, and have all or any of its members (not exceeding four in any case—section 83 (2) and rule 37) registered as proprietors; the unregistered members of the group stipulating, of course, for the registration of such restrictions as they may deem necessary for protecting their interests.

Persons who have contracted to purchase unregistered land may apply for its registration with the consent of the vendor (section 1 (1)); in these cases a conveyance becomes unnecessary. Trustee vendors are expressly empowered so to consent, and even to submit to the performance of the contract being made conditional on the registration taking place (section 68).

3. *The description of the land.*—Having found a piece of land that is capable of registration, and having selected the right person to apply to be registered as proprietor, the first thing that the applicant so found has to set about is to prepare a proper description of the land. The facilities afforded for procuring a proper description constitute a notable feature of the new Rules. The basis of registered descriptions is to be the ordnance map. As is well known, the completion of this map on the scale of 2½ inches (commonly known as the 25-inch scale) is now being pushed forward very rapidly, and the following was its published state at the beginning of the year 1888:—

The Home and Midland and Southern counties are published as follows:—

Complete.
Middlesex.
Essex.
Surrey.
Kent.
Sussex.
Hants.
Berks.
Oxford.
Buckingham.

Almost complete.
Norfolk.
Leicester.
Northampton.
Nottingham.
Derby.
Worcester.
Gloucester.
Monmouth.
Wilts.

Hertford.
Bedford.
Suffolk.
Chester.
Stafford.
Salop.
Cornwall.

About half complete.
Cambridge.
Lincoln.
Warwick.
Hereford.
Somerset.
Devon.

Huntingdon and Dorset are scarcely begun.

In the North, York and Lancaster (of which complete 6-inch maps exist) are hardly begun. Durham, Cumberland, and Westmoreland are complete. Northumberland almost complete.

Town plans completed.—London—scale, 5ft. to the mile (about 200 1s. sheets, skeleton; or 2s. 6d. with houses); and about 400 of the principal towns, some on the 5ft., and some on a 10ft. scale. Besides the above-published maps, the surveys for a great number more are now complete, and the Ordnance Department can supply plans made from any of these at very moderate rates. Thus it will be seen that, as far as cheap and good public maps go, there is not much land in the country that need suffer for want of a proper description.

Index books of every county are published whereby the merest amateur can tell in ten minutes where his land is to be found in the 6-inch or 25-inch map, and whether it is included in a "town plan," and the number of the sheet.

CORRESPONDENCE.

REDEEMABLE SECURITIES.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

Sir,—In reply to the letter of your correspondent "B." the Acts authorizing the following loans are quoted in Ellis's useful Trustees' Guide to Investments as containing a provision that, where two or more persons are successively interested in the trust-money, no investment shall be made in redeemable stock at a price exceeding the redemption value of the stock.

Birmingham Corporation Stock.	1946
Blackburn " "	3½ o/o
Glasgow " "	3½ o/o
Longton " "	3½ o/o
Manchester " "	Consolidated
Newcastle " "	3½ o/o
Portsmouth " "	3½ o/o
Sheffield " "	3½ o/o
Southampton " "	3½ o/o
Wolverhampton " "	3½ o/o

Probably other Acts authorizing local loans have been passed since 1887 containing a similar provision. T.

THE INDIRECT EFFECT OF THE RECENT RULE AS TO INVESTMENTS.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

Sir,—The writer of the useful article on the recent rule as to the investment of cash under the control of the court and its indirect effects in your issue of this week has read into section 11 of 23 & 24 Vict. c. 38 words which are not there—namely, "by the trust instrument."

These words are not in the Act, which merely speaks of trustees "having power to invest," &c.—i.e., whether by the trust instrument, or by statute, or in any other way.

Section 10 authorizes certain persons to make, at any future time, rules as to changing Consols in court into other securities.

Section 11, in effect, says that, if at the date of the issue of any such rules, a trustee finds himself in possession of power to buy Consols, he may buy the said other securities instead.

This is not unimportant—e.g., it may affect investments under the Settled Land Act, 1882.

C. T. ARNOLD.

20, Whitehall-place, London, S.W., Jan. 4.

[See observations under head of "Current Topics."—ED. S. J.]

Re CRAWSHAY, DENNIS v. CRAWSHAY.—In the report of this case (*ante*, p. 127) the statement that "the will did not authorize the investment of the trust property in the shares of a limited company" was erroneous. The will, in fact, authorized the investment of the trust funds in "the shares or securities of any corporation, company, or public body." But the limited company to which it was proposed to sell the testator's partnership property, in consideration of a price to be paid in shares, was not yet in existence, it not having been registered.

NEW ORDERS, &c.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883.

GENERAL RULES AS TO ADMINISTRATION ORDERS UNDER SECTION 122 OF THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883.

It is ordered as follows:—

1. *Former rules annulled.*] The rules made on 1st December, 1883, under the provisions of section 122 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883 (hereinafter called the Act), are hereby annulled, and the following rules shall stand in lieu thereof from and after the first day of February, 1889.

2. *Request for order.*] A debtor against whom a judgment has been obtained in a County Court desiring to obtain an administration order under section 122 of the Act shall file with the registrar of the court a request and statement in writing in the form No. 1 in the Appendix.

When the debtor is illiterate and unable to fill up the request and statement the registrar or his clerk shall fill them up from the information given by the debtor.

3. *Contents of request.*] (1.) The debtor shall state in his request whether he proposes to pay his creditors in full, or whether he proposes to pay a composition. In the latter case he shall further state the amount in the pound which he proposes to pay, and in either case the amount of the monthly or other instalments by which he proposes to pay.

(2.) The debtor shall set out in a list attached to his request the names, addresses, and descriptions of all his creditors, including all secured creditors, and all creditors having power to distrain, such as creditors for rent, rates, and taxes.

(3.) The debtor shall attach to his request and statement an affidavit deposing that, to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, the names of all his creditors, and the true amounts of the debts due from him to them, are set out in the list attached to the request, and that the statements made by him in his request and statement are true.

4. *Notice of request.*] Upon a request being filed the registrar shall as soon as may be send in the form No. 3 in the Appendix a notice to all the creditors mentioned in the list of the day and hour when the debtor's request will be heard. The notice shall be sent by post not less than ten clear days before the day appointed for hearing the request.

The registrar shall also in like manner send a notice to the debtor in the form No. 2 in the Appendix.

5. *Objection to debts set out by debtor.*] Any creditor to whom the notice of the request has been sent, and who desires to object to any debt stated by the debtor, shall send written notice of his objection, by post or otherwise, to the registrar, and to the debtor and to the creditor, whose debt is objected to, not less than five clear days before the day fixed for the hearing of the request; and he shall state in the notice the grounds of his objection. The objection may be heard although such notice has not been given.

6. *Proceedings on hearing of request.*] Upon the request coming on for hearing the course of proceedings shall be as follows:—

(1.) The debtor shall attend in person unless the court otherwise directs.

(2.) Any creditor, whether he has received a notice of the request or not, may attend the hearing thereof and prove his debt, and object to any debt.

(3.) All debts set out in the list attached to the request shall be taken to be proved unless objected to by a creditor, or disallowed by the court.

(4.) All creditors whose debts are objected to either by the debtor or any other creditor shall prove their debts in like manner as upon the hearing of an ordinary summons, provided that the court may in its discretion direct the proof of any debt to be adjourned upon any terms that it may think fit, and may thereupon either adjourn the further consideration of the application or proceed to determine the same, in which latter case such debt, if and when proved, shall be added to the schedule of proved debts.

(5.) The debtor shall answer all questions put or allowed by the court.

(6.) Any creditor who has proved, and by leave of the court any creditor the proof of whose debt has been adjourned, and with the like leave any other person on behalf of any such creditor, shall be entitled to be heard and to adduce evidence.

(7.) Where the debtor proposes to pay a composition no administration order other than for payment in full shall be made where the composition is dissented from by a majority in number and value of the creditors who have no power to distrain and who do not hold security.

(8.) The dissent of the creditors may be given orally at the hearing or by written notice to the registrar, in the form No. 8 in the Appendix.

(9.) Where it appears that the conduct of the debtor has been such that, if the debtor were applying for the sanction of a composition or scheme under section 18 of the Act, the court might refuse its sanction, the court may refuse to make an administration order.

(10.) No administration order shall be made under which payments shall be extended over a period of more than six years from the date of the order.

7. *Proceedings when order made.*] The administration order shall be in the form No. 4 in the Appendix, and, when made, a copy thereof shall be sent by post by the registrar to the debtor, but it shall not be necessary to prove the receipt thereof by the debtor before taking any proceedings upon the order.

Notice of the order having been made shall be sent to each creditor; the notice shall be sent by post, and shall be in the form No. 5 in the Appendix.

8. *Objections under sub-section 11.*] Any creditor entitled to object under sub-section 11 of section 122 of the Act to any debt scheduled must give notice in writing to the registrar of his objection and of the grounds thereof, and the registrar shall thereupon name a day when the objection may be heard. An application to allow the objection shall be heard *ex parte* in the first instance by the judge or registrar, who may dismiss the application, or may direct it to be renewed upon notice being given to such persons and upon such terms as to security for costs and otherwise as he may think fit.

9. *Objections after time.*] After an administration order has been made no creditor to whom notice of hearing of the request has been duly sent under rule 4 shall be entitled to object to any debt comprised in the schedule to the order, or to the manner in which payment is directed to be made by the order, unless, within two months from the date of the order, he proves to the satisfaction of the registrar that the notice did not reach him and that he has not received reasonable notice of the proceedings in any other manner.

10. *Proof under sub-section 12.*] Any creditor desiring to prove a debt under sub-section 12 of section 122 of the Act shall send in his claim in writing to the registrar, who shall thereupon send notice of the claim to the debtor in the form No. 9 in the Appendix.

11. *Proceedings if claim not disputed.*] If the debtor does not appear and dispute the claim within the period allowed by the notice, the claim shall be deemed to be proved, and shall be added to the schedule to the order accordingly, and notice of the addition shall be sent to the creditor.

12. *Proceeding if claim disputed.*] If the debtor objects to the claim and gives notice of his objection in the form No. 9 in the Appendix the registrar shall appoint a day for the hearing of the objection and give notice of the time for hearing to both parties.

13. *Conduct of order.*] If the court thinks fit, or is so requested by the majority of the creditors present at the hearing of the request who may have proved, the court may appoint any person to have the conduct of the order, and may at any time afterwards remove him.

It shall be the duty of any person so appointed to take all proper proceedings for enforcing the terms of the order, but in case of his neglect to proceed or of urgency any creditor may take such proceedings.

14. *Judgment summons to enforce order.*] A judgment summons shall be issued without fee and be served personally five clear days before the return day thereof, and all proceedings thereon shall be taken in like manner as if it were a judgment summons issued in an action in the county court, except that the debtor (as provided by the statute) must prove that he has not had the means to pay the sum in respect of which he has made default; and the judge, if satisfied that the debtor has not had the means to pay the sum in respect of which he has made default, may direct that the order of administration shall be deemed to have been suspended during the period covered by the default.

15. *Recession of order.*] Where an administration order has at any time heretofore been or shall hereafter be made, such order may at any time be set aside or rescinded by the court in any of the following cases; namely,

- (1.) Where two or more of the instalments ordered to be paid are in arrear.
- (2.) Where the debtor has wilfully inserted in the list attached to his request the wrong name or address of any of his creditors, or has wilfully omitted therefrom the name of any creditor.
- (3.) Where the debtor subsequent to the date of the order has obtained credit to the extent of £2 or upwards without informing the creditor that he has an administration order.
- (4.) Where the order has been obtained by fraud or misrepresentation.
- (5.) Where a receiving order has since the date of the administration been made against the debtor.

16. (1.) Where an order is set aside or rescinded under the last preceding rule, it shall be without prejudice to anything already done or suffered under the order.

(2.) Any money paid into court under the order may be dealt with as if the order had not been set aside or rescinded.

(3.) Notice shall be sent by the registrar to every creditor named in the schedule that the order has been set aside or rescinded.

17. *Suspension of order.*] Where it appears that the debtor is unable to pay any instalment, by reason of illness or other unavoidable misfortune, the judge or registrar may from time to time suspend the operation of the order for a term not exceeding three months, or make a new order for payment by instalments.

18. *Second request.*] Where the debtor has filed a request for an administration order, and the court has refused to make the order, or when an order has been rescinded, the debtor shall not be allowed to file another request in the same or any other court without first obtaining the leave of the court first mentioned.

19. *Suspension of order pending committal.*] When an order of committal is made upon the hearing of any judgment summons, and the execution of the order is suspended for a specified time to enable the debtor to pay the amount in respect of the nonpayment of which the order was made, the order of administration for payment shall be also suspended during that time.

20. *Calculation of arrears.*] In calculating the amount in arrear under an order of administration any instalments accruing due during the period for which such order has been suspended shall not be reckoned in that amount.

21. *Payment of debts pari passu.*] All persons scheduled as creditors under sub-section 12 of section 122 of the Act, before the order of administration is superseded under sub-section 13 of the Act, shall rank *pari passu inter se*, subject to the priority given by sub-section 12 to those creditor who are scheduled as having been creditors before the date of the order of administration, but no payment made to any such creditor by way of dividend or otherwise shall be disturbed by reason of any subsequent proof by any other creditor under sub-section 12.

22. *Registrar's accounts.*] The registrar shall keep account of the moneys received and payments made under any administration order in such manner as may be from time to time directed by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

23. *Use of forms.*] The forms in the Appendix hereto, with such variations as circumstances may require, shall be used for the purposes of these Rules and of section 122 of the Act.

24. *Construction of Rules.*] In the construction of these Rules, unless there is anything in the subject or context repugnant thereto, words shall have the same meaning as in the County Courts Act, 1888, and the Rules and Orders made thereunder.

APPENDIX.

1.

Request for an Order of Administration.

BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883, SEC. 122.

No. of Plaintiff

In the County Court of _____ holden at _____
Between _____ Plaintiff, and _____ Defendant.

I, A.B., of, &c., the above-named defendant, state that a judgment was obtained against me in this action on the _____ day of _____ 18____, for the sum of £____, and that I am unable to pay the amount.

I am indebted to the several persons, including the plaintiff in this action, mentioned in the list hereto in the sums set opposite their names, not exceeding in the whole £50, and I am indebted to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief to no other person whatsoever.

I hereby request that an order may be made for the administration of my estate and the payment of my debts under the 122nd section of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883, in full [or to the extent of _____ shillings in the pound], by instalments of _____ pounds and _____ shillings for every _____ days.

LIST OF CREDITORS.

Name of Creditor.	Address.	Description.	Amount of Debt.

NOTE.—The judgment debt must be inserted as well as all other debts.

NOTE.—If any of the above creditors, in addition to the judgment creditor, have sued the defendant in any court the summons or order in each case must be produced to the registrar.

NOTICE.—The goods and chattels are not to be sold until after the end of five days next following the day on which they were seized, unless they be of a perishable nature, or at the request of the debtor.

7.

Judgment Summons.

The BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883, SEC. 122, and the DEBTORS ACT, 1869.
In the County Court of _____, holden at _____ (seal.)
In the matter of, &c. _____ debtor.
(Seal.)

Whereas an administration order was made against you, the above-named debtor, in this Court, on the _____ day of _____ 18____, for the payment of your debts in full (or to the extent of _____ in the £) by instalments of _____ shillings for every _____ days.

And whereas you have made default in payment of the sum payable in pursuance of the said order, you are therefore hereby summoned to appear personally in this Court, at _____, on the _____ day of _____ 18____, at the hour of _____ in the _____ noon, to be examined on oath by the court touching the means you have or have had since the date of the order to satisfy the sum payable in pursuance of the said order, and also to shew cause why you should not be committed to prison for such default; and you are hereby warned that unless you can prove the contrary, you will, under the statute, be deemed to have had the means, and to have refused or neglected to pay the sum in respect of which you have made default.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18____.

Registrar of the Court.

Amount of instalments due and upon payment of which no further proceedings will be had until default in payment of next instalment - - - - - £ s. d.

8.

Order of Commitment.

"The BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883, and the DEBTORS ACT, 1869."
In the [title] of Court ordering committal. (Seal.)

No. of order of administration.
No. of judgment summons.
No. of order.

In the matter of, &c. _____ debtor.
To the high bailiff and others the bailiffs of the said Court and all peace officers within the jurisdiction of the said Court, to the governor or keeper of the [prison used by the Court, if the debtor is resident within the jurisdiction; if not, no name of prison to be inserted].

Whereas an administration order was made against the above-named debtor on the _____ day of _____ for the payment of his debts in full [or to the extent of _____ in the £], by instalments of _____ shillings for every _____ days.

And whereas the debtor has made default in payment of _____ payable in pursuance of the said order.

And whereas a summons was duly issued out of this Court, by which the debtor was required to appear personally at this Court on the _____ day of _____ 18____, to be examined on oath touching the means he had then or had had since the date of the order to satisfy the sum then due and payable in pursuance of the order, and to shew cause why he should not be committed to prison for such default, which summons has been proved to this Court to have been duly served on the debtor.

And whereas at the hearing of the said summons it has not been proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the debtor has not [or has not had] since the date of the order the means to pay the sum then due and payable in pursuance of the order.

And whereas the debtor has refused [or neglected] to pay the same, and has shewn no cause why he should not be committed to prison.

Now therefore, it is ordered that, for such default as aforesaid, the debtor shall be committed to prison for _____ days, unless he shall sooner pay the sum stated below as that upon the payment of which he is to be discharged.

These are therefore to require you, the said high bailiff, bailiffs, and others, to take the debtor, and to deliver him to the governor or keeper of the _____, and you the said governor or keeper to receive the debtor, and him safely keep in the said prison for _____ days from the arrest under this order, or until he shall be sooner discharged by due course of law.

Given under the seal of _____, this [insert date of order] day of _____, 18____.

Registrar of the Court.

Total amount of instalments due at the time of issuing of the judgment summons and upon payment of which the prisoner will be discharged - - - - - £ s. d.

N.B.—Where this Order is sent to a foreign court under s. 153 of the County Courts Act, 1888, the registrar of that court shall insert the name of the prison used by the foreign court.

9.

Notice to Debtor of Creditor's Claim under sub-section 12.

In the County Court of _____ holden at _____ (Seal.)
No. of administration order.

In the matter, &c. _____ debtor.

TAKE NOTICE that E. F., of, &c., states that you owe him the sum of £ _____ for (_____) and claims to be scheduled as a creditor for that sum, and further take notice that if you wish to dispute such claim you must within seven days from this date sign and return the notice at the foot hereof to the Registrar of the Court.

If you do not return the notice as above-mentioned, the said claim will be taken to be admitted by you and will be added to the Schedule accordingly.

To A. B., &c.

NOTICE.

No. of administration order _____
Object to the claim of E. F., of _____ (Signed) _____ against me.
A. B. (debtor).
To the Registrar of the County Court at _____

10.

Notice to Creditor that his claim is not objected to.

In the County Court of _____ holden at _____ (Seal.)
No. of administration order.

In the matter of, &c. _____ debtor.

TAKE NOTICE that the debtor has not given notice of his intention to dispute your claim, and that the same has been added to the Schedule of debts proved.

To E. F., &c.

You must retain this notice and produce it when you come to the office to receive dividends or for any other purpose.

11.

Superseding Order of Administration.

BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883, SEC. 122.

In the County Court of _____ holden at _____ (Seal.)
on the _____ day of _____ 18____.

In the matter, &c. _____ debtor.

WHEREAS the above-named debtor under this order has paid into Court a sum sufficient to pay each debt scheduled to the extent thereby provided, and the costs of the plaintiff and of the administration, it is ordered that such order is superseded and the debtor is discharged from his debts scheduled under such order.

By the Court.
Registrar.

12.

Notice of Orders of Administration made at the County Court of _____
holden at _____ on the _____ day of _____ 18____.

Name of Debtor.		Residence.		Description.	Gross Amount of Debts.	Number of Order.
Sur-name.	Christian Name or Names.	Place, Street, &c.	County.			
					£ s. d.	

I hereby certify that the above return is correct.

Registrar.

NOTE.—To be sent to the Registry of County Court Judgments, and to be posted up in the Office of the Court within three days of the making of the Order.

LAND CHARGES REGISTRATION AND SEARCHES ACT, 1888.

GENERAL RULES.

By virtue and in pursuance of the Land Charges Registration and Searches Act, 1888, I, Hardinge Stanley, Baron Halsbury, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, Do make the following General Rules for the purpose of carrying the said Act into effect:—

Rule 1.—The several Registers established by the Act shall contain the following particulars respectively, or such other particulars as the Registrar shall from time to time determine:—

- (1) The Register of Writs and Orders shall contain:—
 - (a.) The name, address, and description of the person whose land is affected.
 - (b.) The date and nature of the writ or order, and the court, and the action or matter, by and in which the writ or order was issued or made.
 - (c.) The date of registration, and of any renewal of registration.

- (d.) The name and address of the applicant or of the solicitor (if any) making the application.
- (2.) The Register of Deeds of Arrangement shall contain:—
- (a.) The name, address, and description of the person whose land is affected.
- (b.) The date of the deed and the names of the parties, provided that where the creditors are numerous it shall not be necessary to specify more than three.
- (c.) The date of registration.
- (d.) The name and address of the applicant or of the solicitor (if any) making the application.
- (3.) The Register of Land Charges shall contain:—
- (a.) The name, address, and description, and capacity (that is to say, whether (i.) beneficially entitled to the first estate of freehold; (ii.) tenant on the Court Rolls; or (iii.) beneficially entitled to a lease for lives or a life at a rent or for years) of the person in whose name the registration is made.
- (b.) The date of the charge, the statute under which it is made, and the parish in which the land charged is situated.
- (c.) The date of registration.
- (d.) The name and address of the applicant or of the solicitor (if any) making the application.

Rule 2.—Every application for registration shall, unless made by a solicitor, be supported by the statutory declaration of the applicant as to the truth of the particulars set forth in it.

Rule 3.—The alphabetical index shall consist of the Registers themselves, all entries in such Registers being made alphabetically in the manner now used in the Register of Judgments in the Central Office of the High Court of Justice, or in such other manner as the Registrar shall from time to time determine.

Rule 4.—Applications for registrations, searches, (official and otherwise), and official certificates shall be made on, and shall furnish the particulars set forth in, the several forms for those purposes given in the Schedule hereto, or in such other forms as the Registrar shall from time to time determine.

Rule 5.—Forms shall be sold at the Office of Land Registry.

Rule 6.—Certificates of official searches shall be marked with the stamp of the Search Department of the Land Registry, and shall be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the applications.

Rule 7.—In any case of modification or cancellation of entries on the Register, such evidence in respect thereof as the Registrar shall from time to time think necessary shall be required.

Rule 8.—These Rules may be cited as the Land Charges Rules, 1889.

January 1, 1889.

HALSBURY, C.

[The schedule contains nine forms to be used in the office.]

RULE AS TO FEES.

By virtue and in pursuance of the Land Charges Registration and Searches Act, 1888, I, Hardinge Stanley, Baron Halsbury, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, do hereby determine that the following Fees shall be paid under the said Act:—

Registration, per name	s. d.
Re-registration, per name	2 6
Modification or cancellation of an entry, per name	1 0
Search (not official), per name	1 0
Official search (including issue of certificate) in one name only	5 0
Ditto, for each additional name	2 0
Continuation of official search, per name	1 0

The above Fees include stationer's charges for all entries in the Registers, and all other stationer's charges up to 5 folios. All office copies and additional stationer's charges, 6d. per folio.

All Fees shall be paid by stamps,* which shall be sold at the Office of Land Registry, and such other places as the Inland Revenue Department may determine.

HALSBURY, C.

January 1, 1889.

THE LAND TRANSFER ACT, 1875.

OFFICE OF LAND REGISTRY.

General Rules.

I, the Right Honourable Hardinge Stanley, Baron Halsbury, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, with the advice and assistance of Robert Hallett Holt, Barrister-at-Law, Vice-Registrar of the Office of Land Registry, by virtue and in pursuance of the Land Transfer Act, 1875, and of all other powers and authorities enabling in that behalf, do make the following General Rules for the purpose of carrying the Act into execution, and do annul the subsisting General Rules so far as they are inconsistent with these rules.

Dated this first day of January, 1889.

HALSBURY, C.
ROBERT HALLETT HOLT.

* [N.B.—Land Registry Stamps.—Ed. S. J.]

Possessory Titles.

- 1.—(a.) Applications for registration of possessory title shall be made as follows:—

There shall be left in the Land Registry—

- (1.) A declaration in Form 1, or to the like effect.
- (2.) A map of the land (made as hereinafter prescribed and signed by the applicant).
- (3.) A double folio in Forms 2, 3.
- (b.) It shall not be necessary to state in the declaration whether the land is subject to any, or, if any, to what, incumbrances, conditions, or exceptions. But if any statement as to such matters is made therein, the declaration shall be filed and referred to on the register.
- (c.) The last conveyance or document of title (if any) in the possession or power of the applicant shall be left to be stamped with notice of the registration.

Absolute Titles.

- 2.—(a.) It shall not be necessary to leave with the application for registration of absolute title a particular description of the land, nor any map not referred to in the abstract, nor the particulars of the names and addresses of the tenants, lessees, or incumbrancers, or lord of the manor (if any), nor any verification of the description of the land, or the contents of the application. Provided, nevertheless, that all such of the above matters as may be required by the Registrar in the course of the examination of the title shall be supplied by the applicant.
- (b.) Before the statement of the title is approved, the applicant shall supply to the Land Registry Office a map (prepared as hereinafter prescribed), which shall, when the registration is completed, be filed, and shall become the registered map of the land.
- (c.) After the statement of title has been settled, and before the registration is completed for an absolute or qualified title, the applicant and his solicitor (if any) shall make a declaration in Form 4, or to the like effect.
- (d.) In any case where the land comprised in the application has been sold under an Order of Court, or where the title appears to the Registrar to have been duly investigated on a recent dealing for value, or, though not deduced for the full period, to be a good holding title, or where the land is then already registered with possessory or qualified title, the proceedings may be modified in such manner as the Registrar shall think fit.
- (e.) In any case the Registrar may, if he think fit, take, and act upon, the opinion of any conveyancing counsel of not less than 10 years' standing, and may reduce the period of three months prescribed in the 10th and 11th of the General Rules of 24th December, 1875.

Charges.

- 3.—(a.) Every charge shall be written on a double folio in Forms 5 and 6, and where a charge comprises only a portion of the land, the part charged shall be described by reference to a map (made as hereinafter prescribed), which shall accompany the charge, and shall be signed by the person creating the charge.
- (b.) Special stipulations in Forms 7 (A to G), may be inserted in charges.
- (c.) Every charge in favour of a land or building society shall (subject to the approval of the Registrar, and to the provisions in the Act contained with respect to registered dispositions for valuable consideration) be subject to such provisions as may be referred to therein, and filed in the office.
- A general form of such provisions may be filed by any such society from time to time.
- (d.) Where a transfer of land on sale, and a charge by the transferee are left for registration within 14 days of the date of such transfer, the charge shall be treated as though made at the date of its registration, and subsequently to the entry of the transferee as proprietor of the land.

Transfers of Land.

4. Transfers of land shall be in Form 8. And where a transfer comprises only a portion of the land, a map shewing the part transferred (made as hereinafter prescribed, and signed by the transferor), and a double folio in Forms 2 and 3 (signed by the transferee), containing the particulars of the new title to be formed, shall be left with the transfer in the office.

Attestations and Verifications.

5. The signing or execution of any document shall be sufficiently attested and verified if the person signing it shall sign it in the presence of a magistrate, commissioner for oaths, practising solicitor, or banker, to whom he is personally known, or shall afterwards attend before a magistrate, commissioner for oaths, practising solicitor, or banker, to whom he is personally known, and verbally acknowledge the signature to be his.

The magistrate, commissioner for oaths, practising solicitor, or banker, shall thereupon sign a memorandum in the Form 9 or 10, endorsed on the instrument signed, for which act he shall be at liberty to charge a fee of 1s. 6d. He shall also be at liberty to charge a fee of 1s. for every exhibit marked by him.

In other cases of attestation and verifications they shall be made in the manner prescribed by the General Rules of 24th December, 1875, except that it shall not be necessary for the attesting witness or declarant to be a solicitor unless so required by the Registrar.

Maps.

- 6.—(a.) All maps furnished for registration shall, at the applicant's expense, be made or approved by an officer of the Registry, or by such persons as the Registrar shall authorize for that purpose.
- (b.) All maps furnished for registration shall be, or shall be prepared from, sheets of the Ordnance map on the largest scale extant for the locality, corrected, if necessary, so as to define the boundaries of the property clearly, and shewing the boundaries of the property by a red line drawn round their outer edge. All maps shall be in sizes corresponding to the sheet, half-sheet, or quarter-sheet, of the Ordnance map.
- (c.) The Registrar shall have full discretionary power to alter, relax, or amend the regulations as to maps in special cases as they may arise.
- (d.) Revision or enlargement of maps and revision of verbal descriptions can be made at any time with leave of the Registrar provided that such revision or enlargement is only made by way of explanation.
- (e.) On the first entry of freehold land on the register it shall be marked off on an index map to be kept in the Land Registry; and on the transfer of any part of the land included in a title the part transferred shall be marked off on the registered map of the land.
- (f.) The office index map shall be open to public inspection on payment of the prescribed fee.

Miscellaneous details.

- 7.—(a.) The address of any person entered on the register shall, unless he shall otherwise direct, be his address for service.
- (b.) Unless the Registrar shall otherwise direct, it shall not be obligatory in any case to print a document of less than 12 folios, and all documents to be filed (except leases) shall be written or printed on foolscap paper. The Registrar may in any case authorize the filing of a written instead of a printed document, or of a document partly written and partly printed.
- (c.) The Registrar may at any time issue new forms to be used instead of, or in addition to, those in use, and in all cases where printed official forms are to be obtained at the Land Registry the Registrar may require that such forms shall be used. The 58th of the General Rules of 24th December, 1875, shall (subject as in these Rules prescribed) apply to all forms for the time being used in Land Registry.
- (d.) The certificate to be delivered to a transferee of a charge, or of the whole of the land comprised in a title, may, if the Registrar thinks fit, consist of the transferor's certificate duly altered. The 33rd of the General Rules of 24th December, 1875, may be varied in such manner as the Registrar shall think fit with reference to the form and contents of the certificates therein referred to, and, generally, the Registrar shall have a discretionary power in all formal matters.
- (e.) The costs of all parties to any proceeding in the Land Registry shall be dealt with by the Registrar and Taxing Masters respectively, and any order made by the Registrar in pursuance of this provision may be enforced, in the mode provided by Sec. 73 of the Act with respect to costs, charges, and expenses incurred in or about any proceedings for registration of land.
- (f.) The Registrar shall have the like power with regard to the issue of summonses and examination of witnesses and allowance of charges in respect to any proceeding in the Land Registry as is conferred on him by the 109th section of the Act in relation to the registration of any title; and charges so allowed shall be deemed to be charges incurred in or about proceedings for registration of land, and shall be dealt with accordingly.
- (g.) The register may be inspected by any person who shall satisfy the Registrar that by reason of the death of a sole registered owner, or for any other sufficient reason, such person (though interested in the land through the registered owner) cannot obtain his authority for such inspection, and that such inspection is necessary and proper.
- (h.) Where any clerical error or error of a like nature is discovered in the register, or in any document referred to therein, which can be amended without detriment to any registered interest, the Registrar may (if he thinks fit and after giving such notices, if any, as he may deem proper) cause the same to be corrected.
- (i.) When any application has remained without being proceeded with for a period of three months, notice may be given to the applicant, or his solicitor, that the application will be treated as withdrawn unless duly proceeded with within a time to be named in the notice, and at the expiration of that time if not proceeded with, the application may be treated as withdrawn accordingly.
- (j.) The Registrar shall have power to issue a certificate of search in such form as he shall think fit in answer to any written inquiry made by a person authorized to inspect the register.
- (k.) With respect to land already registered or about to be registered under the Act, and to land now or hereafter to be transferred from the register kept under the Transfer of Land Act, 1862, the Registrar may make such modifications of the General Rules as he may deem necessary for the purpose of applying thereto the system contained in these Rules or for suspending its application as the circumstances may require.
- (l.) Subject to the provisions of the Act, anything prescribed by

the Rules to be done by any person may be done by his solicitor, unless the Registrar shall otherwise direct.

Solicitors' Costs.

8. The costs to be charged by solicitors in, or incidental to, or consequential on, the registration of land, shall be regulated in the matter^a hereinafter mentioned, as follows:

- (a.) For the first registration of freehold land, where such registration is completed with an absolute or qualified title, the remuneration of the solicitor having the conduct of the business shall be that prescribed in Part I. of the first Schedule hereto.
- (b.) For and in respect of the first registration of freehold land, where such registration is completed with a possessory title, the remuneration of the solicitor having the conduct of the business; and For and in respect of completed sales and of purchases for value on sales, and charges, and transfers for value of charges completed by registration, and of mortgages completed by registration of a charge, where no title anterior to the entry on the register is investigated, the remuneration of the solicitor having the conduct of the business, whether for vendor, purchaser, mortgagor, mortgagee, transferor, or transferee, is respectively to be that prescribed in Part II. of the first Schedule hereto.
- (c.) The remuneration prescribed by Part I. of the first Schedule hereto, shall not apply when the application for registration is made on the occasion of a sale, purchase, or mortgage, or where the title was deduced or investigated by the applicant's solicitor on the occasion of a sale, purchase, or mortgage, and the commission prescribed by Part I. of Schedule I. to the General Order made in pursuance of the Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1881 (hereinafter referred to as the Remuneration Order, 1882), paid to him in respect of such deduction or investigation, nor shall it apply to the first registration of land under the Act on transfer from the register kept under the Act of 25 & 26 Vict. c. 53. For all such business the solicitor's remuneration is to be regulated according to the Remuneration Order, 1882, Schedule I. to that order being excluded.
- (d.) In cases where, under Part I. of Schedule I. of the Remuneration Order, 1882, a solicitor would be entitled to charge a commission for negotiating a sale, purchase, or loan on mortgage, or for conducting a sale by auction of unregistered land, he may charge the same commission, though the land be registered land. Rules 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, and 11, applicable to Part I. of Schedule I. of the said Remuneration Order, 1882, are to be read as applying to the commission prescribed or authorized by these present rules. The scale for negotiating the loan may be charged on transfer of charges, and further charges where it is applicable.
- (e.) In respect of leases and agreements for leases of the kinds mentioned in Part II. of Schedule I. to the Remuneration Order, 1882, or the other matters mentioned in the same Part II., when the transaction shall have been completed, and all proper entries made in the register in respect thereof, the remuneration of the solicitor having the conduct of the business is to be that prescribed in the same Part II., except that in calculating the additional remuneration provided for by the 5th Rule applicable to the same Part II., the scale in Part II. of the first Schedule hereto shall be followed.
- (f.) The remuneration prescribed by the first Schedule hereto, or by paragraph (e.) of this Rule, is not to include money out of pocket, reasonably and properly disbursed (except as herein mentioned), nor any extra work occasioned by changes occurring in the course of any business, such as the death or insolvency of a party to the transaction, nor any business of a contentious character, nor any proceedings in any court; but it shall include law stationers' charges and allowances for time of the solicitor and his clerks, and for copying, and parchment (if any), and all other similar disbursements.
- (g.) Where the solicitor conducting the business acts on behalf of several parties having distinct interests proper to be separately represented, other than the persons named in paragraph (b.) of this Rule, he is to charge for each party after the first an additional fee of £1 1s. When a solicitor is concerned for both vendor and purchaser, mortgagor and mortgagee, or transferor and transferee, his charges (in so far as they are determined by Part II. of the first Schedule hereto) shall be as follows—namely, full charges for the purchaser, mortgagor, or transferee, and half charges for the vendor, mortgagee, or transferor.
- (h.) In respect of business not hereinbefore provided for connected with any transaction, the remuneration for which, if completed, is hereinbefore or in the first Schedule hereto prescribed, but which is not in fact completed, and in respect of any transfers or transmissions of registered land or other matters incidental to or consequential on the registration of land or required to be done for the purpose of carrying the Act into execution, the remuneration for which is not hereinbefore or in the first Schedule hereto prescribed (and subject as hereinbefore is prescribed) the remuneration is to be regulated according to the Remuneration Order, 1882,* Schedule I. to that Order being excluded.
- (i.) In all cases to which the remuneration prescribed in the first Schedule hereto applies, a solicitor may, before undertaking the business, by writing under his hand communicated to the client, elect that his remuneration shall be according to the Remuneration

* i.e., according to the old system, as altered by Schedule II. of the Remuneration Order.

Order, 1882, exclusive of Schedule I. thereto; but if no such election shall be made, his remuneration shall be according to the scale prescribed by these Rules.

Commencement and Title of Rules.

9. These Rules shall come into operation on the 1st day of February, 1889, and may be cited as the Land Registry Rules, 1889.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.
(Solicitors' Remuneration.)

PART I.

For Registration with Absolute or Qualified Title.

For the first £1,000 in value, 30s. per £100.

For the second and third £1,000, 20s. per £100.

For the fourth and each subsequent £1,000 up to £10,000, 10s. per £100.

And for each subsequent £1,000 up to £100,000, 5s. per £100.

A minimum charge of £3 is to be made where the value is under £100, and a minimum charge of £5 where the value is £100 or over.

Fractions of £100 under £50 are to be reckoned as £50.

Fractions of £100 above £50 are to be reckoned as £100.

Where the value exceeds £100,000, the charge is to be as on £100,000.

PART II.

First Registration with Possessory Title and Transfers for Value on Sales and Charges and Transfers for Value of Charges of Registered Land.

		£	s.	d.
Where the value does not exceed £200	-	2	2	0
Exceeding £200 but not exceeding £300	-	3	3	0
" £300	"	4	4	0
" £500	"	5	5	0
" £700	"	6	6	0
" £900	"	7	7	0
" £2,000	"	8	8	0
" £3,000	"	9	9	0
" £4,000	"	10	10	0
" £5,000	"	11	11	0
" £6,000	"	12	12	0
" £7,000	"	13	13	0
" £8,000	"	14	14	0
" £9,000	"	15	15	0
" £10,000	"	21	0	0
" £20,000	"	26	5	0
" £30,000	"	31	10	0
" £40,000	"	36	15	0
" £50,000	"	42	0	0
" £60,000	"	47	5	0
" £70,000	"	52	10	0
" £80,000	"	57	15	0
" £90,000	"	63	0	0

[The second Schedule contains forms.]

LAW SOCIETIES.

UNITED LAW CLERKS' SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held on Monday evening at the Freemason's Tavern, Mr. C. Gough in the chair. There was a good attendance of members. The chairman, treasurer (Mr. Sprey), and senior auditor (Mr. C. Button) were able to make gratifying statements of the work of the society (including a large increase in the number of members) and its financial position. Special reference was made to the great success of the festival, at which Sir R. Webster, her Majesty's Attorney-General, presided in June last. A vote of special thanks to him was read as well as to Mr. Wilkey and Mr. Wybror, stewards. The officers for the ensuing year were elected, and some steps taken to increase the benefits to be granted to law clerks, members as well as non-members, from the benevolent branch.

SOLICITORS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The usual monthly meeting of the board of directors of this association was held at the Law Institution, Chancery-lane, London, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., Mr. Geo. Burrow Gregory in the chair. The other directors present were Messrs. J. H. Kays, Grinham-Keen, N. T. Lawrence, Henry Roscoe, J. Anderson Rose, Sidney Smith, Frederic T. Woolbert, and J. T. Scott (secretary). A sum of £120 was distributed in grants of relief, seven new members were admitted to the association, and other general business was transacted.

UNITED LAW SOCIETY.

Mr. W. S. Sherrington, M.A., barrister-at-law, has been appointed secretary of the above society, in the place of Mr. J. R. Yates, who has resigned.

LAW STUDENTS' JOURNAL.

STUDENTS' BOOKS.

A MANUAL OF PRACTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH AND CHANCERY DIVISIONS. By JOHN INDERMAUR, Solicitor. FIFTH EDITION. Stevens & Haynes.

A new edition of Mr. Indermaur's Manual of Practice was greatly needed on account of the important changes effected in practice by the Rules of December, 1885; the Supreme Court Fund Rules, 1886; and the County Court Act of this year. The fact that five editions of this work have appeared in ten years clearly shows that Mr. Indermaur's work is appreciated by students, for whom it is mainly written. The author has duly noted the changes necessitated by the legislation above mentioned, and seems to have referred to the more important recent practice cases, including *Faleke v. Scottish Imperial Insurance Co.* (35 W. R. 794). Without doubt one of the great charms of this work is that it is not overloaded with cases. Still, on the subject of service out of the jurisdiction and on the practice under ord. 55, r. 3, we think it would have been for the student's benefit to have given the substance of more decided cases. For students' purposes we have always considered the author's work the best published. Comparing the present with earlier editions in reference to receivers, their appointment and duties, and actions to perpetuate testimony, we find that the author has made some useful additions.

STUDENTS' STATUTES.

Students entering for the forthcoming final who may be familiar with the Newspaper Libel and Registration Act, 1881, and the cases of *Re Pope*, *Re Partington*, *Whitely v. Leary*, *Fry v. Tapson*, and *Flewer v. Metropolitan Board of Works* should pay special attention to the recent statutes epitomized below:—

LAND CHARGES REGISTRATION AND SEARCHES ACT.

Section 5 provides for the registration at the Land Registry of writs and orders affecting land, whether made for the purpose of enforcing judgments or appointing a receiver or sequestrator. Registration to be effective for five years and capable of renewal. Registration under this section to render unnecessary registration at the central office.

Section 6.—Non-registered writs and orders to be void against a purchaser for value. Exceptions—(1) Judgments, &c., registered prior to 1889 under 27 & 28 Vict. c. 112, to still remain binding until they expire. (2) Registered *in pendens*.

Sections 7–9.—Deeds of arrangement affecting land not to bind a purchaser unless registered at the Land Registry, save that those already made to remain good for one year.

Sections 10, 12, 13.—Land charges (which include sums charged otherwise than by deed under the provisions of any Act of Parliament, charges under the Land Drainage Act and Agricultural Holdings Act, 1883) created after the commencement of the Act to be void against a purchaser for value unless registered, and those existing before the operation of the Act must be registered before the expiration of one year from the first assignment by Act *inter vivos* occurring after the commencement of the Act, otherwise they will be void against a purchaser unless registered before the completion of the purchase.

LAW OF LIBEL AMENDMENT ACT.

Section 2 repeals section 2 of the Newspaper Libel and Registration Act, 1881.

Section 3.—Fair and accurate contemporaneous reports in newspapers of publicly-heard judicial proceedings privileged unless the matter is blasphemous or indecent.

Section 4.—A fair and accurate report in a newspaper of a public meeting or of the meeting of certain bodies such as vestries (unless reporters, &c., are excluded) privileged, unless such report was published maliciously, and provided the newspaper has not refused or neglected to insert a reasonable letter of contradiction or explanation.

"Public meeting" is defined as one *bona fide* and lawfully held for a lawful purpose, and for the discussion of any matter of public concern.

Section 5.—Large powers of consolidation of actions in reference to the same or substantially the same libel, and to apportion damages and costs.

Section 6.—Defendant in an action for a libel in a newspaper has power to give in mitigation of damages evidence that the plaintiff has already received compensation for the same or a similar libel.

Section 7.—In indictments against the publisher of an obscene libel the obscene passages need not be set out in the indictment, but may be referred to in particulars.

Section 8.—The Act of the Director of Public Prosecutions to be no longer necessary for commencement of criminal proceedings, but in lieu an order of a judge obtainable at chambers after notice.

Section 9.—The accused and husband or wife of accused to be competent but not compellable witnesses.

TRUSTEE ACT, 1888.

Section 2.—A trustee is empowered to appoint a solicitor to give a receipt for money, and for the purposes of section 58 of the Conveyancing Act, 1881; the trustee not to be liable unless he allows the money or property to remain under the control of the appointed solicitor for a longer period than is reasonably necessary. Subject to a similar qualification a trustee can employ a banker or solicitor to give a discharge for sums payable under a policy of assurance. Applies to receipts after the passing of the Act.

Section 3.—No sale by trustees to be impeachable for *unconscionably depreciatory* conditions of sale unless it is proved that thereby an inadequate price was obtained. Purchaser, who is protected unless he was acting in collusion with the trustee, will henceforth be precluded from objecting to the title on this ground. Section is not retrospective.

Section 4.—Loans by trustees on mortgages. Provided the trustees do not exceed two-thirds of the value of the property as reported by an able, practical surveyor, the trustees are exonerated, although the surveyor did

not carry on business in the locality, whether the property is agricultural or house property. Trustees not to be chargeable merely on the ground of (1) dispensing with the production, &c., of a lessor's title; (2) accepting a shorter title than a purchaser can legally require. Section retrospective except as to pending actions.

Section 5.—Where trustees have made an improper investment the trustees to be only liable for the excess, and to be credited with the sum they might have advanced. Section retrospective except as to pending actions.

Section 6.—In cases of breaches of trust committed at the request in writing of a beneficiary, the court may impound the beneficiary's interest for the indemnity of the trustees, even in the case of a married woman restrained from anticipation.

Section 7.—Trustees may, but not obliged to, insure buildings.

Section 8.—Trustee enabled to plead the statutes of limitation except where the claim is founded upon a fraudulent breach of trust, or is to recover property, or the proceeds of property, still held by the trustee or previously converted to his own use.

Section 9.—Power to invest in real securities shall be deemed to have always authorized an investment on long terms, provided the term was 200 years unexpired, not subject to a rent over ls., or condition of re-entry or right of redemption.

Sections 10 and 11 enable trustees of renewable leaseholds to effect renewals.

Section 12.—The effect of the Act can be modified by express provisions in the trust instrument, and is generally retrospective.

LEGAL NEWS.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. JOHN WORRELL CARRINGTON, barrister, D.C.L., C.M.G., has been appointed Attorney-General of the Colony of British Guiana. Mr. Carrington is the fourth son of Mr. Nathaniel Worrell Carrington, and was born in 1847. He was educated at Codrington College, Barbadoes, and at Lincoln College, Oxford, and he is also an honorary D.C.L. of the University of Durham. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in Trinity Term, 1872. He was Solicitor-General of Barbadoes from 1877 till 1881, when he was appointed Attorney-General, and he became Chief Justice of the Islands of St. Lucia and Tobago in the following year. Mr. Carrington was created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in 1887.

Mr. ARTHUR GEORGE MACPHERSON, barrister, Secretary to the Judicial and Public Department at the India Office, has been created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire. Sir A. Macpherson is the seventh son of Dr. Hugh Macpherson, of Aberdeen, and was born in 1828. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Trinity Term, 1852, and he was a puisne judge of the High Court at Calcutta from 1864 till 1877, and legal adviser to the Secretary of State for India from 1879 till 1882, when he was appointed secretary to the Judicial and Public Department at the India Office.

Mr. HENRY MORTIMER DURAND, barrister, C.S.I., has been created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire. Sir H. Durand is the second son of Major-General Sir Henry Marion Durand, K.C.S.I., and was born in 1850. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn in Michaelmas Term, 1872. He entered the Bengal Civil Service in the same year, and he has been for several years secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. He was created a Companion of the Order of the Star of India in 1881.

His Honour Judge WILLIAM PATERSON has been appointed a Magistrate for Somersetshire.

Mr. EDWARD THOMAS DANBY, solicitor (of the firm of Thomson, Brooks, & Danby), of 63, Cornhill, has been appointed a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Mr. ROBERT DOBSON, solicitor, of Warrington, has been appointed a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Mr. SINCLAIR TRAILL, solicitor, of Blandford, has been appointed Registrar of the Blandford County Court (Circuit No. 55), Clerk to the Blandford Highway Board, Clerk to the Blandford Board of Guardians, Assessment Committee, School Attendance Committee, and Rural Sanitary Authority, and Superintendent-Registrar for the Blandford District. All the above offices were held by his partner, the late Mr. Francis Tregonwell Johns. Mr. Traill was admitted a solicitor in 1859. He is also clerk to the county magistrates at Blandford.

Mr. OLIVER SMITH, Queen's Advocate for the Colony of Lagos, has been appointed to administer the Government of that Colony during the absence of the Governor and Chief Justice. Mr. Smith is the third son of Mr. Edward Fisher Smith, of Dudley, and was born in 1847. He was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, and he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in Trinity Term, 1875.

Mr. JOHN MONTAGU ANNE LUFF, solicitor, of Blandford, has been appointed Clerk to the Blandford Burial Board, in succession to the late Mr. Francis Tregonwell Johns. Mr. Luff is a graduate of Caius College, Cambridge. He was admitted a solicitor in 1887.

Mr. RICHARD ERNEST LANGHORNE, solicitor, of Wakefield, has been appointed Clerk to the Sandal Magna School Board. Mr. Langhorne was admitted a solicitor in 1887.

Mr. JOHN EVANS has been elected Chairman of Quarter Sessions for the St. Albans Division of Hertfordshire.

Mr. FREDERICK ACTON, solicitor (of the firm of Acton & Marriott), of Nottingham, has been appointed a Magistrate for that borough. Mr. Acton was admitted a solicitor in 1871.

Mr. THOMAS FROOKS, solicitor, of Sherborne, has been appointed a Magistrate for Dorsetshire. Mr. Frooks was admitted a solicitor in 1840. He was for many years clerk of the peace for Dorsetshire.

Mr. RICHARD RILEY, solicitor, of Blackburn, has been appointed a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Mr. ERNEST PENROSE RICHARDS, solicitor, of Swansea, has been appointed a Commissioner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature. Mr. Richards was admitted a solicitor in 1882.

Mr. EDWARD BROWNLOW HAYGARTH, solicitor (of the firm of Haygarth & Lawrence), of Cirencester, has been appointed Lecturer on Agricultural Law to the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. Mr. Haygarth was admitted a solicitor in 1876.

CHANGES IN PARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTIONS.

JOHN HOPGOOD, EDWARD JOHN FOSTER, and CECIL DOWSON, solicitors (Hopgood, Foster, & Dowson), No. 17, Whitehall-place, London. Dec. 31. The said John Hopgood and Cecil Dowson will continue to practise as solicitors at the above address.

SAMUEL WEATHERHEAD and GEORGE BURR, solicitors (Weatherhead & Burr), Bingley and Bradford (Weatherhead & W. & G. Burr), Kelghley. Jan. 1. [Gazette, Jan. 4.]

GENERAL.

Sir Horace Davey, Q.C., in addressing a meeting of his constituents on Wednesday evening, gave an emphatic denial to the report that he was about to be appointed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

In the case of *Nelson v. Harrington* (Wisconsin Supreme Court, November 8, 1888), says the *Albany Law Journal*, in an action against a clairvoyant physician for malpractice, the court was asked to charge that if at time the defendant was called to treat plaintiff both parties understood that he would treat him according to the approved practice of clairvoyant physicians, and that he did so treat him, with the ordinary skill and knowledge of the clairvoyant system, plaintiff could not recover. *Held*, properly refused. One who holds himself out as a healer of diseases must, no matter to what particular school or system he belongs, be held to the duty of reasonable skill.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that on Monday, in the Court of Bankruptcy, Dublin, before Judge Boyd, in the matter of an arrangement, a gentleman named Spencer stated that he was an English solicitor, representing a large number of English creditors, and was proceeding to speak on behalf of his clients when Mr. Scallan, solicitor, said he objected, on behalf of the profession of Irish solicitors, to an English solicitor being heard. Judge Boyd stated that he could not hear an English solicitor. Mr. Spencer said that as a solicitor he had a proxy and represented his clients, and this was a meeting of creditors which he had come to attend. Judge Boyd replied that he would allow Mr. Spencer to vote, but could not listen to him as a solicitor. An Irish solicitor would not be heard in any English court. Of course any creditor attending in person would be heard. Mr. Spencer asked that, as a matter of convenience, he should be heard, and added that he had been informed by the Law Institute before he came to Dublin that he was entitled to address the court. Judge Boyd would not hear Mr. Spencer for the reasons before stated. One of the English creditors then stated the views of certain of the creditors, and after some discussion the matter was adjourned.

WINDING UP NOTICES.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, JAN. 4.
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.
LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

ARTISTIC WORKS ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.—Petn for winding up, presented Dec 13, directed to be heard before Kay, J., on Jan 12. Gadsden & Treherne, Bedford row, solors for petners

BANKING, INSURANCE, AND RAILWAY CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LIMITED.—Petn for winding up, presented Jan 1, directed to be heard before North, J., on Jan 12. Jennings, Holborn, solor for petners

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL HALL CO., LIMITED.—Petn for winding up, presented Jan 1, directed to be heard before North, J., on Jan 12. Field & Co, Lincoln's inn fields, solors for petner

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL HALL CO., LIMITED.—Petn for winding up, presented Jan 2, directed to be heard before North, J., on Saturday, Jan 12. Stretton & Co., Cornhill, solors for petners

OLD HAYWOOD COAL AND IRON CO., LIMITED.—Petn for winding up, presented Jan 3, directed to be heard before North, J., on Jan 12. Robinson & Co., Lincoln's inn fields, agents for Hollinshead & Moody, Tunstall, solors for petner

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, JAN. 8.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES DISSOLVED.

COURT MOUNT NEBO ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS, Eagle and Child Inn, Beases-of-th'-Barn, Manchester. Jan 1

LEICESTER SICK BENEFIT SOCIETY, 6, Friar lane, Leicester. Jan 4

LILY OF THE VALLEY FRIENDLY SOCIETY, King's Arms Inn, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire. Jan 2

ROCHEDALE HORSE SHOEING SOCIETY, LIMITED, Baron st, Summer Castle, Rochdale Jan 8

SHEPHERDS' PAST MASTERS' PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, Shakespeare Hotel, Humber st, Hull. Jan 3
SUSPENDED FOR THREE MONTHS.
UNION SOCIETY, No. 2 Cloak Room, Market Hall, Dolgelly, Merioneth Dec 31

CREDITORS' NOTICES.

UNDER 22 & 23 VICT. CAP. 35.

LAST DAY OF CLAIM.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Dec. 28.

CLARK, ELIZA, Russell st, Battersea pk. Jan 31. Dawbarn & Botsford, March
CROSS, RICHARD, Scarborough, Doctor of Medicine. Jan 14. Drawbridge &
Rowntree, Scarborough
DEW, DAVID, Bootle, Gent. Jan 4. Lynch & Teebay, Liverpool
GRANT, THOMAS, Whittlesey, Cambs, Farmer. Feb 15. Wyman, Peterborough
HIRST, GEORGE, Doyle st, Goole, Coal Dealer. Jan 31. Everatt, Goole
PIKE, THOMAS, Jermyn st, St. James's, Lodging house keeper. Feb 1. Bennett
& Leaver, Bishopsgate st
RUSSELL, EDWARD WELLS, Clapham rd, Licensed Victualler. Jan 31. Hicklin &
Co, Trinity sq
WEBSTER, GEORGE, Gt Homer st, Liverpool, Leather Dealer. Jan 31. Finney,
Bolton

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Jan. 1.

ALEXANDER, THOMAS, South Yarra, Frahran, Victoria, Gent. Feb 1. Wadson &
Mallison, Austin Friars
CLARKE, HERBERT, Woodfield, Dustleigh, Devon, Esq. Feb 16. Clarke & Sons,
Serjeant's inn
COLLEY, RICHARD, Caellany, Dolfor, Montgomery. Jan 14. Talbot & Wood,
Newtown
GIBBONS, VINCENT, Gracechurch st, Merchant. Feb 10. Flux & Co, East India
avenue
HALL, LORENZO KIRKPATRICK, Holly Bush, Stafford, Esq. March 1. Barber &
Co, Derby
HIRST, JOHN SYKES, Huddersfield, Gent. Feb 28. Learoyd & Simpson, Hudders-
field
LOHAM, FREDERICK, Silverlands, Alington, Devon, Yeoman. Feb 6. Ward,
Exeter
NEWNES, JOHN, Newcombe st, Liverpool. Jan 31. Shatwell, Liverpool
OWSTON, THOMAS, Goole, Gent. Feb 1. Cutts, Goole
PILLANS, JAMES, Chislehurst, Kent. Jan 31. Miller & Co, Copthall ct
PATERNOSTER, JOHN, Kingsland High st, Fishmonger. Feb 12. Barrett, Bed-
ford row
RASHDALL, EDWARD MONTAGU, Eccleston sq, Esq. Jan 31. Johnson & Son,
Gray's inn sq
SCHOFFIELD, SARAH, Marsden, York, Grocer. Feb 28. Learoyd & Simpson,
Huddersfield
SHEAFNEL, JOSEPH NEEDHAM SCROPE, Brisbane, Queensland. March 1. Rus-
sell & Co, Old Jewry chhrs
WARD, EDWARD, Swann's Estate, Kingston upon Hull, Licensed Victualler. Feb
10. Thorne & Son, Hull
WILD, GEORGE FREDERICK, Wakefield, Yorkshire, Plumber. Feb 1. Harrison
& Co, Wakefield

WARNING TO INTENDING HOUSE PURCHASERS AND LESSEES.—Before purchasing
or renting a house have the Sanitary arrangements thoroughly examined by
an expert from The Sanitary Engineering & Ventilation Co., 11b, Victoria-st., West-
minster (Estab. 1875), who also undertake the Ventilation of Offices, &c.—[ADVT.]

STAMMERERS AND STUTTERERS should read a little book by Mr. B. BRASLEY,
Baron's-court-house, W. Kensington, London. Price 18 stamps. The author, after
suffering nearly 40 years, cured himself by a method entirely his own.—[ADVT.]

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

London Gazette.—FRIDAY, Jan. 4.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

RICHARD, ALFORD, Neath, Grocer Neath Pet Dec 31 Ord Dec 31
ANDERSON, FRANK, Liverpool, Broker Liverpool Pet Dec 13 Ord Jan 2
BARBER, GEORGE, address unknown, Surveyor of Taxes Bristol Pet Dec 19 Ord
Jan 2
BARNE, JOHN, residence unknown, Gent High Court Pet Dec 14 Ord Dec 31
BRECKETT, WILLIAM BURFORD, Clarence rd, Croydon, Clerk Croydon Pet Dec
31 Ord Dec 31
BOTT, THOMAS, Sheepshed, Leicestershire, Framework Knitter Leicester Pet
Dec 31 Ord Dec 31
CHAPMAN, EDWIN LEVER, Idol lane, Gt Tower st, Wine Merchant High Court
Pet Dec 31 Ord Dec 31
CHAPMAN, WILLIAM, Cardiff, Coal Dealer Cardiff Pet Dec 28 Ord Dec 28
CHESMAN, THOMAS ROBINSON, Waltham, Lincs, Farmer Great Grimsby Pet
Dec 31 Ord Dec 31
CHRISTIE, HUGH WILLIAM, Leeds, Stock Broker Leeds Pet Jan 1 Ord Jan 1
CHURCHILL, FRED, Upper Parkstone, Dorsetshire, Hay Dealer Poole Pet Nov
27 Ord Jan 2
CUMBERLAND, A., residence unknown High Court Pet Dec 6 Ord Dec 31
EADES, GEORGE HENRY, Nottingham, Grocer Nottingham Pet Dec 31 Ord
Dec 31
EELS, EDWIN GEORGE, Kingston upon Hull, Licensed Victualler Kingston upon
Hull Pet Dec 30 Ord Jan 2
EGGAR, WILLIAM, West st, Farnham, Fly Proprietor Guildford and Godalming
Pet Dec 31 Ord Dec 31
EVANS, ISAAC W., Carnarvon, Boot Dealer Bangor Pet Dec 1 Ord Dec 31
GREENSMITH, NEWCOMBE G., Hillside terr, Stamford hill, Publican High Court
Pet Dec 5 Ord Jan 2
JACKSON, HENRY, York, out of business York Pet Dec 31 Ord Dec 31
JONES, GEORGE, Aberdare, Collier Aberdare Pet Jan 2 Ord Jan 2
KAY, JOHN, Tottenham ct rd, Draper's Assistant High Court Pet Jan 2 Ord
Jan 2
KELLY, ROBERT HENRY, Bliston, Provision Dealer Wolverhampton Pet Jan 2
Ord Jan 2
KING, BRAME, Eye, Suffolk, Watchmaker Ipswich Pet Dec 31 Ord Dec 31
LEADBEATES, JOHN, Leeds, Mungo Manufacturer Leeds Pet Jan 2 Ord
Jan 2

LOCK, JAMES, Ford, nr Chippenham, Miller Bath Pet Jan 2 Ord Jan 2
MORGAN, HENRY, Birmingham, Fish Dealer Birmingham Pet Jan 2 r
Jan 2
MORGAN, JOHN, Pentonville rd, Coach Smith High Court Pet Jan 1 Ord
Jan 1
MORRIS, DAVID, Southsea, Furniture Dealer Portsmouth Pet Dec 28 Ord
Dec 28
OSBORNE, JOHN, Binbrooke, Lincs, Saddler Gt Grimsby Pet Dec 31 Ord
Dec 31
PILE, SAMUEL FREDERICK, Canterbury rd, Brixton, Wholesale Mantle Manu-
facturer High Court Pet Jan 2 Ord Jan 2
PITT, CHARLES ALFRED, Colchester, Builder Colchester Pet Jan 2 Ord Jan 2
POWELL, WILLIAM JOSEPH WALTON, Bristol, Tea Dealer Bristol Pet Jan 2 Ord
Jan 2
RAMSDEN, WILLIAM, Ipsley, Warwick, Farm Bailiff Oxford Pet Jan 1 Ord
Jan 1
RODGERS, WILLIAM ARTHUR, Bradford, Boot Factor Bradford Pet Dec 29 Ord
Dec 29
SMITH, GEORGE, Burnley, Lanes, Stonemason Burnley Pet Jan 1 Ord Jan 1
STYLES, AUGUSTINE, Bexley Heath, Builder Rochester Pet Dec 12 Ord Dec 31
SUTHERLAND, CHARLES, St Helens, Joiner Liverpool Pet Dec 31 Ord Dec 31
THOMAS, WILLIAM, Holt, Denbigh, Grocer Wrexham Pet Jan 2 Ord Jan 2
WATKIN, JOHN, Pendlebury, Lanes, Carrier Salford Pet Jan 2 Ord Jan 2
WIDDOWSON, HENRY, Nottingham, Lace Maker Nottingham Pet Dec 31 Ord
Dec 31
WILKINS, ROBERT OAKLEY, Rowhook Rudgwick, Sussex, Farmer Brighton Pet
Jan 1 Ord Jan 1
WILLIAMS, JOHN, Denbigh, Timber Merchant Bangor Pet Dec 31 Ord Dec 31
RECEIVING ORDER RESCINDED AND ADJUDICATION ANNULLED—
LESLIE, JANE, Edinburgh Pembroke Dock Ord March 28 Adj April 5 Annul
Dec 19

FIRST MEETINGS.

AMBERGEE, HENRY, Colchester, Builder Jan 12 at 10.30 Townhall, Colchester
BAKER, HENRY WEST, Seven Sisters' rd, Grocer Jan 11 at 12 35, Carey st, Lin-
coln's inn
BINNS, JOHN, Leeds, Draper Jan 11 at 11 Off Rec, 22, Park row, Leeds
BOTT, THOMAS, Sheepshed, Leicester, Framework Knitter Jan 14 at 8 Off Rec,
28, Friar lane, Leicester
BREWSTER, CHARLES HENRY, Maitland pk rd, Haverstock hill, Artist in Stained
Glass Jan 11 at 2.30 35, Carey st, Lincoln's inn
CASE, JOHN WILLIAM, South Weald, Essex, Professor of Music Jan 14 at 9.45
Shirehall, Chelmsford
COWLAND, C.D., Fenchurch st Jan 11 at 11 35, Carey st, Lincoln's inn
CROUCH, GEORGE, Carlton, Bedford, Blacksmith Jan 14 at 12 8, St Paul's sq
Bedford
DAVID, LEON, Hatton garden, Diamond Merchant Jan 11 at 11 Bankruptcy
bldgs, Lincoln's inn
DIGGES, DE LA WARE, Brighton, Professional Billiard Player Jan 14 at 12
Bankruptcy bldgs, Lincoln's inn
DIXON, HENRY, jun, South Beddington, Restaurant Manager Jan 14 at 3 100,
Victoria st, Westminster
DOUGLAS, DAVID, Bradford, Bootmaker Jan 11 at 11 Off Rec, 31, Manor row,
Bradford
DOWBRIGGS, JOHN, Stockport, Slate Merchant Jan 11 at 11.30 Off Rec, County
chhrs, Market pl, Stockport
GADD, GEORGE HENRY, Bromsgrove, Architect Jan 11 at 11 Off Rec, Wor-
cester
GEORGE, EDWARD, and DENNIS GEORGE, Winterton, Norfolk, Boat Owners Jan
11 at 12.30 Lovewell Blake, South Quay, Gt Yarmouth
GRIFFITH, JAMES JOHN, Derby, Builder Jan 11 at 3 Off Rec, St James's chmbrs,
Derby
GROOM, JOSIAH, Brentwood, Licensed Victualler Jan 14 at 10.15 Shirehall,
Chelmsford
HARRIS, OLIVER, Draycott, Worcestershire, Shoemaker Jan 14 at 12 1, St
Aldates, Oxford
HAWKINS, GEORGE, Reading, Potato Merchant Jan 17 at 12 Queen's Hotel,
Reading
HENDY, IRA, Eglosayle, Cornwall, Farmer Jan 12 at 10.30 Off Rec, Boscawen
st, Truro
HEYS, THOMAS, Manchester, Tailor Jan 15 at 11 Off Rec, Ogden's chmbrs,
Bridge st, Manchester
HOLMES, JOHN JABEZ, Richmond, Corn Dealer Jan 11 at 3 100, Victoria st,
Westminster
HOPKINS, JOHN JOSEPH, Birmingham, Agent Jan 15 at 11 25, Colmore row,
Birmingham
HORNBER, SAMUEL, Norton, Yorks, Grocer Jan 11 at 11.30 Off Rec, 74, New-
borough st, Scarborough
HURMAN, WALTER, Bedford, Cabinet Maker Jan 14 at 11 8, St Paul's sq, Bed-
ford
JACKSON, HENRY, York, out of business Jan 14 at 12 Off Rec, 28, Stonegate,
York
JONES, FRANCIS, Swansea Valley, Grocer Jan 11 at 3 Off Rec, 6, Rutland st,
Swansea
JONES, WILLIAM, Pixley, Herefordshire, out of business Jan 12 at 11 Off Rec,
Worcester
LEWIS, SAMUEL, Cardiff, Builder Jan 14 at 3 Off Rec, 29, Queen st, Cardiff
LONGMIRE, CHRISTOPHER GEORGE, Ambleside, Westmoreland, Painter Jan 12 at
11 Off Rec, 2, Paxton terr, Barrow in Furness
MITCHELL, EDWIN GEORGE, Cardiff, out of business Jan 14 at 12 Off Rec, 29,
Queen st, Cardiff
REDMAN, FREDERICK HARRISON, Nottingham, Painter Jan 14 at 11 Off Rec,
High Wyke, Nottingham
ROCKEF, GEORGE EDWARD, Newark upon Trent, Innkeeper Jan 12 at 11 Off
Rec, 1, High pavement, Nottingham
ROGERS, JAMES, St Gennys, Cornwall, Farmer Jan 12 at 10 Off Rec, Boscawen
st, Truro
ROSS, COLIN, and JAMES ROSS, Liverpool, Accountants Jan 15 at 2 Off Rec, 35,
Victoria st, Liverpool
ROWE, JEPHTHAH, Clacton on Sea, Baker Jan 12 at 10 Townhall, Colchester
SAMUEL, ENREST, St Paul's churchyard, Merchant Jan 14 at 12 Bankruptcy
bldgs, Lincoln's inn
SARGENT, ROBERT GEORGE DEACON, Plymouth, Builder Jan 11 at 11 10, Athenaeum
terr, Plymouth
SEATLE, JOHN BRIDON, Bina grins, South Kensington, Solicitor Jan 11 at 2.30
Bankruptcy bldgs, Lincoln's inn
SHIRES, CORNELIUS, Manchester, Paper Merchant Jan 15 at 11.30 Off Rec,
Ogden's chmbrs, Bridge st, Manchester
SKINNER, WILLIAM, and ROBERT TROUGHTON, Bishopsgate st, China Merchants
Jan 11 at 12 Bankruptcy bldgs, Lincoln's inn
STYLES, AUGUSTINE, Bexley Heath, Builder Jan 14 at 11.30 Off Rec, High st,
Rochester
TAYLOR, MARY ANNE, Brook Farm, nr Lichfield, Farmer Jan 22 at 11.30 Off Rec,
Walsall

THEODORE, JANE, Brynhyfrydd, nr Swansea, Picture Dealer Jan 12 at 12 Off Rec,
6, Rutland st, Swansea.
TULLY, ARTHUR WAREY, Brunswick rd, Bromley, Accoucher Jan 11 at 11 Bank-
ruptcy bldg, Lincoln's inn
TURNER, CHARLES, Denbigh, Confectioner Jan 16 at 2.30 Crypt chambers,
Chester
VENNER, ROBERT JAMES, Vestry rd, Camberwell, Baker Jan 11 at 12 Bank-
ruptcy bldg, Lincoln's inn
WHITELY, CHARLES HICKSON, Chester, Organ Builder Jan 15 at 3 Crypt
chambrs, Chester
WRIGHT, GEORGE HENRY, Nottingham, Grocer Jan 14 at 12 Off Rec, 1, High
pavement, Nottingham

ADJUDICATIONS.

BECKETT, WILLIAM BURFORD, Clarence rd, Croydon, Clerk Croydon Pet Dec 31
Ord Dec 31
BOTT, THOMAS, Sheephead, Leicester, Framework Knitter Leicester Pet Dec 31
Ord Dec 31
CARTER, HARRY WYNHAM, Down st, Piccadilly, Gent Rochester Pet Oct 3
Ord Dec 31
CHAPMAN, WILLIAM, Cardiff, Coal Dealer Cardiff Pet Dec 27 Ord Dec 28
CHEESMAN, THOMAS ROBINSON, Waltham, Lines, Farmer 9t Grimsby Pet Dec
31 Ord Dec 31
CHRISTIE, HUGH WILLIAM, Leeds, Stock Broker Leeds Pet Jan 1 Ord Jan 1
COMLEY, WILLIAM, Chippenham, House Decorator Bath Pet Dec 18 Ord
Jan 1
COTTELL, JOHN SMITH, Brockley, Gent Greenwich Pet Oct 23 Ord Dec 28
CROYDON, ARTHUR, Bourn, Lines, Outfitter Peterborough Pet Dec 10 Ord
Dec 29
DENBY, JOHN, King's Norton, Worcester, Cattle Dealer Birmingham Pet Nov
29 Ord Jan 1
EADERS, GEORGE HENRY, Nottingham, Grocer Nottingham Pet Dec 31 Ord
Dec 31
EGGAR, WILLIAM, Farnham, Fly Proprietor Guildford and Godalming Pet Dec
31 Ord Jan 1
GRAY, WILLIAM GEORGE, Margate, Upholsterer Canterbury Pet Dec 4 Ord
Jan 2
HANN, EDWIN HENRY, Bournemouth, Butcher Poole Pet Dec 5 Ord Jan 2
HARRIS, OLIVER, Draycott, Worcestershire, Shoemaker Banbury Pet Dec 18
Ord Jan 1
HENRY, DAVID, Brewery rd, Islington, Builder High Court Pet Dec 7 Ord
Dec 31
HUTTON, JOHN, Aston, Warwickshire, Grocer Birmingham Pet Nov 24 Ord
Jan 1
JACKSON, HENRY, York, out of business York Pet Dec 31 Ord Dec 31
JACKSON, WILLIAM HENRY, Shelton, Staffordshire, Tile Manufacturer Hanley,
Burslem, and Tunstall Pet Oct 29 Ord Jan 2
JONES, GEORGE, Aberdare, Collier Aberdare Pet Dec 31 Ord Jan 2
KAY, JOHN, Tottenham ct rd, Draper's Assistant High Court Pet Jan 2 Ord
Jan 2
KING, BEAUME, Eye, Suffolk, Watchmaker Ipswich Pet Dec 29 Ord Dec 31
LAWRENCE, CHARLES, Leyton, Essex, Builders High Court Pet Dec 5 Ord
Dec 28
MIDDLETON, WILLIAM, Birmingham, Provision Merchant Birmingham Pet
Dec 10 Ord Jan 2
MORGAN, JOHN, Pentonville rd, Coach Smith High Court Pet Jan 1 Ord Jan 1
MORRIS, DAVID, Southsea, Furniture Dealer Portsmouth Pet Dec 28 Ord
Dec 28
NEWTON, WILLIAM, Tamworth, Baker Birmingham Pet Dec 21 Ord Jan 1
OSBORNE, JOHN, Binbrooke, Lines, Saddler Gt Grimsby Pet Dec 31 Ord Dec 31
PAY, GEORGE, jun, Bishops Waltham, Gardener Southampton Pet Dec 31 Ord
Jan 2
PITT, CHARLES ALFRED, Colchester, Builder Colchester Pet Jan 2 Ord Jan 2
SEATLE, JOHN BRIDSON, Bina gdns, South Kensington, Solicitor High Court
Pet Dec 19 Ord Jan 2
SLIGHT, GEORGE FREDERICK, Nottingham, Builder Nottingham Pet Nov 28
Ord Dec 31
SMITH, GEORGE, Burnley, Stonemason Burnley Pet Jan 1 Ord Jan 1
SMITH, HENRY, Shifnal, Salop, Farmer Madeley Pet Dec 28 Ord Jan 2
STANES, JOHN, Southgate rd, Baker High Court Pet Dec 11 Ord Dec 31
THOMAS, WILLIAM, Holt, Denbigh, Grocer Wrexham Pet Jan 2 Ord Jan 2
WATKIN, JOHN, Pendlebury, Carrier Salford Pet Jan 2 Ord Jan 2
WICKS, WILLIAM JOHN, Leicester, Stationer Leicester Pet Nov 30 Ord Dec 31
WIDDOWSON, HENRY, Nottingham, Lacemaker Nottingham Pet Dec 31 Ord
Dec 31
WILKIN, JOHN LEWIS, King's cross rd, no occupation High Court Pet Dec 22
Ord Dec 29
WILLIAMS, JOHN, Denbigh, Timber Merchant Bangor Pet Dec 31 Ord Dec 31
WILSON, JOHN, Freemanantle, Southampton, Accountant Southampton Pet Dec
11 Ord Jan 2

RECEIVING ORDERS.

London Gazette.—TUESDAY, Jan. 8.

ACOTT, HENRY, Nettlestead, Kent, Fruit Grower Maidstone Pet Dec 13 Ord
Jan 1
ARCHER, GEORGE, Mountain Ash, Glamorgan, Grocer Aberdare Pet Jan 3
Ord Jan 3
ARI, ANTONIO LATA, St Leonards on Sea, Gent Hastings Pet Dec 18 Ord
Jan 5
BAKER, GEORGE, Ipswich, Slate Merchant Ipswich Pet Jan 3 Ord Jan 3
CHAPMAN, JOHN, Uppingham, Rutland, Plumber Leicester Pet Jan 5 Ord
Jan 5
DAVIES, BENJAMIN, Clymenllwyd, Carmarthenshire, General Shop Keeper
Pembroke Dock Pet Jan 3 Ord Jan 3
DAVIES, DAVID, Old Hardwick, Salop, Farmer Wrexham Pet Jan 4 Ord Jan 4
DIPLOCK, ARTHUR LUKE, White Hill, Lewes, Sussex, Commission Agent Lewes
Pet Jan 5 Ord Jan 5
DODDS, JOSEPH, Consett, Durham, Bricklayer Newcastle on Tyne Pet Jan 5
Ord Jan 5
FARROW, JOHN, Stradbroke, Suffolk, Miller Ipswich Pet Jan 3 Ord Jan 3
FAWCETT, WILLIAM, Leeds, Milk Dealer Leeds Pet Dec 23 Ord Jan 3
FLEET, JOHN, Tarporley, Cheshire, Builder Nantwich and Crewe Pet Jan 3
Ord Jan 3
GEE, THOMAS, Birmingham, Bricklayer Birmingham Pet Jan 4 Ord Jan 4
GILLAM, CHARLES ABRAHAM, Kidderminster, Wood Dealer Kidderminster Pet
Jan 1 Ord Jan 1
GOLDING, FRANCIS EDWARD, West Bergholt, Essex, Builder Colchester Pet Jan
3 Ord Jan 3
GOLDSTRAW, PAUL, Liverpool, Auctioneer Liverpool Pet Jan 5 Ord Jan 5

HAYGARTH, JAMES NELSON, Aughton, nr Ormskirk, Lancs, Farmer Kendal Pet
Jan 4 Ord Jan 4
HOGG, JAMES, Lovell's ct, Paternoster row, Publisher High Court Pet Jan 3
Ord Jan 3
HOWLAND, WILLIAM HARMAN, Reading, out of business Reading Pet Jan 3
Ord Jan 3
HUGHES, ROBERT DAVID, Ty-Celyn, Penmaenmawr, Carnarvonshire, Grocer
Bangor Pet Jan 3 Ord Jan 3
HUNTER, JAMES GREY, Reading, Travelling Draper Reading Pet Dec 6 Ord
Jan 3
JONES, RICHARD, Aberdare, Tailor Aberdare Pet Jan 5 Ord Jan 5
JOWETT, WRIGHT, Tyersal, Bradford, Greengrocer Bradford Pet Jan 3 Ord
Jan 3
LANDREN, WILLIAM, Chieveley, Berks, Coal Merchant Newbury Pet Jan 4 Ord
Jan 4
LIDSTONE, FREDERICK BARTLETT, Warwick rd, Kensington High Court Pet
Nov 27 Ord Jan 4
LLOYD, DAVID DAVIES, Clydach, Glamorganshire, Commission Agent Swansea
Pet Jan 5 Ord Jan 5
MADON, EDMUND, Felix st, Hackney rd, Contractor High Court Pet Dec 11
Ord Jan 4
MAGGS, THOMAS JOHN WILLIAM, Norwich, Publican Norwich Pet Jan 5 Ord
Jan 5
MARKS, ISAAC, Newport, Mon, Outfitter Newport, Mon Pet Jan 4 Ord Jan 4
MILLER, E. A., Baronscourt chmbrs, West Kensington, Wine Merchant [High
Court] Pet Dec 12 Ord Jan 4
MORTON, JOHN, Dalberg rd, Brixton, Grocer Wandsworth Pet Nov 30 Ord
Jan 3
NICHOLAS & PAINE, Chester terr, Eaton sq, Jewellers High Court Pet Dec 13
Ord Jan 4
NIXON, GEORGE, Torrington sq, Commission Agent High Court Pet Jan 5
Ord Jan 5
PEARCE, CHARLES MILES, Gorleston, Suffolk, Boot Dealer Gt Yarmouth Pet
Jan 4 Ord Jan 4
PIDWORTH, JOHN, Landport, Hampshire, Furniture Dealer Portsmouth Pet
Jan 4 Ord Jan 4
SENIOR, JOSEPH, Darfield, Yorks, Farmer Barnsley Pet Jan 3 Ord Jan 3
SPARSHOTT, WILLIAM HENRY, Landport, Hants, Confectioner Portsmouth
Pet Jan 3 Ord Jan 3
SUTTON, ARTHUR, Old Farm Moore, Cheshire, Farmer Warrington Pet Jan 4
Ord Jan 4
TASKEE, EDMUND ADAMS, Featherstone, Yorks, Ironmonger Wakefield Pet Jan
4 Ord Jan 4

FIRST MEETINGS.

ACOTT, HENRY, Nettlestead, Kent, Fruit Grower Jan 15 at 3. Off Rec, Week st,
Maidstone
ADAMS, JAMES, Corbyn st, Hornsey rise, Builder Jan 15 at 11 33, Carey st, Lin-
coln's inn
BAKER, GEORGE, Ipswich, Slate Merchant Jan 22 at 12 Off Rec, Ipswich
BARBER, GEORGE, address unknown, Surveyor of Taxes Jan 16 at 1 Off Rec
Bank chmbrs, Bristol
BARNES, JOHN, residence unknown, Gent. Jan 15 at 1 33, Carey st, Lincoln's
inn
BARNES, SAMUEL, Harrogate rd, Victoria pk, Builder Jan 15 at 11 33, Carey st,
Lincoln's inn
BLUNT, ANTHONY, Upper North st, Caledonian rd, Cab Proprietor Jan 15 at 12
33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn
BRADSHAW, MARK, Kingston upon Hull, Fish Curer Jan 15 at 11 Off Rec, Trinity
house lane, Hull
BROWN, JAMES, Windsor ter, City rd, Brush Manufacturer Jan 18 at 12 33,
Carey st, Lincoln's inn
CHRISTIE, HUGH WILLIAM, Leeds, Stockbroker Jan 15 at 11 Off Rec, 22, Park
row, Leeds
CHURCHILL, FRED, Upper Parkstone, Dorset, Hay Dealer Jan 16 at 12.45 Off
Rec, Salisbury
CUMBERLAND, A, residence unknown Jan 15 at 12.30 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn
DAVIES, CHARLES ARTHUR, Gt Dover st, Southwark, Grainer Jan 16 at 12 33,
Carey st, Lincoln's inn
DEVYREUX, CHARLES JOHN, Burgoyne rd, Finsbury pk, out of business Jan 16
at 11 Bankruptcy bldg, Lincoln's inn
DODDS, JOSEPH, Consett, Durham, Bricklayer Jan 17 at 2.30 Off Rec, Pink lane,
Newcastle on Tyne
EADERS, GEORGE HENRY, Nottingham, Grocer Jan 15 at 12 Off Rec, 1, High
pavement, Nottingham
FARROW, JOHN, Stradbroke, Suffolk, Miller Jan 22 at 12.30 Off Rec, Ipswich
GOLDING, FRANCIS EDWARD, West Bergholt, Essex, Builder Jan 16 at 10.30
Townhall, Colchester
GOSWELL, WILLIAM, Midgham, Berks, Carpenter Jan 16 at 3 Few & Drewett,
Newbury
HAMILTON, F. H. CAPTAIN, Park rd, Regent's Park Jan 17 at 11 Bankruptcy
bldgs, Lincoln's inn
HENRY, DAVID, Brewery rd, Islington, Builder Jan 15 at 12 Bankruptcy bldgs,
Lincoln's inn
HOLLOWAY, ISAAC, Liverpool, Glass Dealer Jan 18 at 2 Off Rec, 35, Victoria st,
Liverpool
JAVONS, THOMAS, Cosely, Stafford, Labourer Jan 15 at 10.30 Off Rec, Dudley
JOHNS, ROBERT, Kidwelly, Carmarthen, Builder Jan 17 at 11 Off Rec, 11, Quay
st, Carmarthen
JOWETT, WRIGHT, Bradford, Greengrocer Jan 17 at 11 Off Rec, 31, Manor row,
Bradford
KING, BEAUME, Eye, Suffolk, Watchmaker Jan 22 at 2 Off Rec, Ipswich
MARKS, ISAAC, Newport, Mon, Outfitter Jan 18 at 12 Off Rec, 12, Tredegar pl
Newport, Mon
MC EWAN, OLIVER, Warwick ct, High Holborn, Teacher of Shorthand Jan 15 at
11 Bankruptcy bldgs, Lincoln's inn
MORRIS, DAVID, Southsea, Furniture Dealer Jan 17 at 12 166, Queen st, Port-
smouth
NIGHTINGALE, JOHN HENRY, Salford, Grocer Jan 17 at 11.30 Off Rec, Ogden's
chmbrs, Bridge st, Manchester
OSBORNE, JOHN, Binbrooke, Lines, Saddler Jan 16 at 10.30 Off Rec, 3, Haven
st, Gt Grimsby
OTTAWAY, ARTHUR KINLEY, Stratford, Essex, Grocer Jan 16 at 12 Bankruptcy
bldgs, Lincoln's inn
PEASE, HANNAH, Oxford Market, Widow Jan 17 at 12 33, Carey st, Lincoln's
inn
PIDWORTH, JOHN, Landport, Furniture Dealer Jan 17 at 12.30 166, Queen st,
Portsea
PITT, CHARLES ALFRED, Colchester, Builder Jan 16 at 10 Townhall, Colchester
POLLIARD, SYDNEY, residence unknown, Stockbroker Jan 18 at 11 33, Carey st,
Lincoln's inn
POWELL, WILLIAM JOSEPH WALTON, Bristol, Tea Dealer Jan 16 at 12.30 Off
Rec, Bank chmbrs, Corn st, Bristol
PYMAN, EDGAR BRICE, Ipswich, Outfitter Jan 22 at 2.30 Off Rec, Ipswich
RODGERS, WILLIAM ARTHUR, Bradford, Boot Factor Jan 17 at 3 Off Rec, 31,
Manor row, Birmingham

SANDYS, FREDERICK, Holland pk rd, Gent Jan 15 at 2.30 35, Carey st, Lincoln's inn
SEKWAY, PENEY, High st, Kingsland, Clerk Jan 17 at 11 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn
SENIOR, JOSEPH, Darfield, Yorks, Farmer Jan 17 at 10 Off Rec, 1, Hanson st, Barnsley
SMITH, GEORGE, Burnley, Stonemason Jan 17 at 3 Exchange Hotel, Nicholas st, Burnley
SMITH, SARAH, St John's Wood, Baker Jan 16 at 11 33, Carey st, Lincoln's inn
SPARSHOTT, WILLIAM HENRY, Landport, Confectioner Jan 16 at 12.30 Chamber of Commerce, 145, Chesapeake
THOMAS, WILLIAM, Holt, Denbigh, Grocer Jan 16 at 11.30 Off Rec, Crypt chbrs, Chester
WATKIN, JOHN, Pendlebury, Lancs, Carrier Jan 17 at 12 Off Rec, Ogden's chbrs, Bridge st, Manchester
WHITE, JOHN HOBSON, Gt Grimsby, Emigration Agent Jan 16 at 11 Off Rec, 3, Haven st, Gt Grimsby
WHITWORTH, RICHARD, Gt Grimsby, Smack Owner Jan 16 at 10 Off Rec, 3, Haven st, Gt Grimsby
WIDDOWSON, HENRY, Nottingham, Lace Maker Jan 15 at 11 Off Rec, 1, High pavement, Nottingham

ADJUDICATIONS.

ALLEN, JOSEPH, Leicester, Aerated Water Manufacturer Leicester Pet Dec 17 Ord Jan 3
ARCHER, GEORGE, Mountain Ash, Grocer Aberdare Pet Jan 3 Ord Jan 3
BAINES, HENRY MILWARD, Nottingham, Baker Nottingham Pet Dec 10 Ord Jan 5
BAKER, DANIEL, North Warborough, Hampshire, Farmer Winchester Pet Nov 29 Ord Dec 12
BAKER, GEORGE, Ipswich, Slate Merchant Ipswich Pet Jan 2 Ord Jan 3
BARBER, GEORGE, address unknown, Surveyor of Taxes Bristol Pet Dec 19 Ord Jan 5
BODE, ERNEST ENOCH, Lendenhall st, Export Merchant High Court Pet Dec 6 Ord Jan 3
BRADSHAW, MARK, Kingston upon Hull, Fish Curer Kingston upon Hull Pet Dec 22 Ord Jan 5
CARTER, JEREMIAH, Eiland, Yorks, out of business Halifax Pet Dec 3 Ord Jan 4
DAVIS, FRANK, London Wall, Glass Merchant High Court Pet Nov 21 Ord Jan 4
DIPLOCK, ARTHUR LUKE, Lewes, Commission Agent Lewes and Eastbourne Pet Jan 5 Ord Jan 5
DODDS, JOSEPH, Consett, Durham, Bricklayer Newcastle on Tyne Pet Jan 5 Ord Jan 5
DURRANT, EDWARD MARLING, Puttenham, Miller Guildford and Godalming Pet Dec 7 Ord Jan 5
EKLES, EDWIN GEORGE, Kingston upon Hull, Licensed Victualler Kingston upon Hull Pet Dec 30 Ord Jan 3
FARROW, JOHN, Stradbroke, Suffolk, Miller Ipswich Pet Jan 3 Ord Jan 3
GADD, GEORGE HENRY, Bromsgrove, Architect Worcester Pet Dec 22 Ord Jan 3
GIDLOW, JOHN, Castle Donington, Leicester, Gardener Leicester Pet Dec 19 Ord Jan 3
GILLAM, CHARLES ABRAHAM, Kidderminster, Wood Dealer Kidderminster Pet Jan 1 Ord Jan 4
GOLDING, FRANCIS EDWARD, West Bergholt, Essex, Builder Colchester Pet Jan 3 Ord Jan 3
GOODMAN, JOHN, Rainham, Essex, Clerk Chelmsford Pet Nov 30 Ord Dec 31
HAYGARTH, JAMES NELSON, Aughton, nr Ormskirk, Farmer Kendal Pet Jan 4 Ord Jan 4
HOLLOWAY, ISAAC, Liverpool, Glass Dealer Liverpool Pet Dec 22 Ord Jan 5
HUGHES, ROBERT DAVID, Penmaenmawr, Carnarvon, Grocer Bangor Pet Jan 1 Ord Jan 3

HUNTER, JAMES GREY, Reading, Draper Reading Pet Dec 6 Ord Jan 3
JEFFS, HENRY, Colwyn Bay, Fishmonger Bangor Pet Dec 26 Ord Jan 4
JOHN, ROBERT, Kidwelly, Carmarthen, Builder Carmarthen Pet Dec 27 Ord Jan 4
JONES, RICHARD, Aberdare, Tailor Aberdare Pet Jan 5 Ord Jan 5
JOWETT, WRIGHT, Bradford, Greengrocer Bradford Pet Jan 3 Ord Jan 3
KELLY, ROBERT HENRY, Bilston, Provision Dealer Wolverhampton Pet Jan 1 Ord Jan 4
LANE, TRACEY FRANCIS THOMAS, Kimbolton, Farmer Leominster Pet Dec 4 Ord Jan 1
MAOQS, THOMAS JOHN WILLIAM, Norwich, Publican Norwich Pet Jan 5 Ord Jan 5
MATTHEWS, JOHN, Cheltenham, Fellmonger Cheltenham Pet Nov 19 Ord Jan 3
NIXON, GEORGE, Torrington sq, Commission Agent High Court Pet Jan 5 Ord Jan 5
PIEWORTH, JOHN, Landport, Furniture Dealer Portsmouth Pet Jan 4 Ord Jan 4
PINDER, ALBERT, Halifax, Traveller Halifax Pet Dec 22 Ord Jan 4
POWELL, WILLIAM JOSEPH WALTON, Bristol, Tea Dealer Bristol Pet Jan 2 Ord Jan 5
RAWORTH, WILLIAM, Nottingham, Plumber Nottingham Pet Dec 19 Ord Jan 5
SENIOR, JOSEPH, Darfield, Yorks, Farmer Barnsley Pet Jan 3 Ord Jan 3
SUTTON, ARTHUR, Moore, Cheshire, Farmer Warrington Pet Jan 4 Ord Jan 4
TASKE, EDMUND ADAMS, Featherstone, Yorks, Ironmonger Wakefield Pet Jan 4 Ord Jan 4
THEODORE, JANE, Brynhyfryd, nr Swansea, Picture Dealer Swansea Pet Dec 22 Ord Jan 5
TURNER, CHARLES, Denbigh, Confectioner Bangor Pet Dec 28 Ord Jan 3
WILD, RICHARD, Birmingham, Butcher Birmingham Pet Dec 26 Ord Jan 4
WILKINS, GEORGE, North st, Guildford, Corn Dealer Guildford and Godalming Pet Dec 29 Ord Jan 5

SALE OF ENSUING WEEK.

Jan 16.—Messrs. EDWIN FOX & BOUSFIELD, at the Mart, E.C., at 2 p.m., Life Policies (see advertisement, Jan. 5, p. 4).

All letters intended for publication in the "Solicitors' Journal" must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

CONTENTS.

CURRENT TOPICS	161	LAW STUDENTS' JOURNAL	171
CONCERNING PHOTOGRAPHS	163	LEGAL NEWS	172
THE NEW RULES OF THE LAND	164	WINDING-UP NOTICES	173
REGISTRY	164	CREDITORS' NOTICES	173
CORRESPONDENCE	165	BANKRUPT NOTICES	173
NEW ORDERS, &c.	165	STATUTES	
LAW SOCIETIES	171		

Where difficulty is experienced in procuring the Journal with regularity in the Country, it is requested that application be made direct to the Publisher.

COURTS RESTAURANT

(Late DUVAL RESTAURANT).

Opposite New Law Courts, Strand.

FRED W. TOLSON (late Manager of the "Duval") is now managing this Restaurant for the Proprietors. In addition to existing arrangements, a 1s. Breakfast will be served from 8 a.m. to 11.30 a.m., and Breakfasts à la Carte at moderate prices.

Also, a Table d'Hôte Dinner, from 5.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m., price 2s. 6d. Every effort will be made to render this popular.

A NEW TEA AND COFFEE ROOM for light Refreshments, and a well-appointed SMOKING ROOM will be added to the accommodation. The prices of Wines, more especially of the finer brands of Champagne, will be found unusually moderate.

For particulars as to Public and Private Dinners, Masonic Banquets, Smoking Concerts, &c., &c., address the Manager, FRED W. TOLSON, COURTS RESTAURANT, STRAND.

EDE AND SON,

ROBE MAKERS,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT,

To Her Majesty, the Lord Chancellor, the Whole of the Judicial Bench, Corporation of London, &c.

ROBES FOR QUEEN'S COUNSEL AND BARRISTERS.

SOLICITORS' GOWNS.

Law Wigs and Gowns for Registrars, Town Clerks, and Clerks of the Peace.

CORPORATION ROBES, UNIVERSITY AND CLERGY ROBES.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

94, CHANCERY LANE LONDON.

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

(ESTABLISHED 1837.)

ITS ADVANTAGES are:—
A greatly LARGER ORIGINAL ASSURANCE—generally as much as 20 to 25 per cent.—without sacrifice of any portion of the profits.

LARGE ADDITIONS may be expected by good lives, for whom exclusively the Surplus is reserved.

FAMILY SETTLEMENTS.
The system is thus specially suited for FAMILY PROVISIONS, on marriage or otherwise, by securing, from the first, for the smallest present outlay, a competent Provision at the time when a family may be most dependent.

THE FUNDS EXCEED £6,200,000.
The Increase of Funds in the last seven years has been greater than in any Office in the Kingdom.

LOANS ON LIFE INTERESTS AND REVERSIONS.
17, King William-street, LONDON, E.C.
HEAD OFFICE:—4, St. Andrew-square, EDINBURGH

THE LAW GUARANTEE & TRUST SOCIETY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,000,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL, £100,000.

The Hon. BARON POLLOCK.
The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE KAY.

TRUSTEES:

The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAY.
The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GRANTHAM.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY:

I.—FIDELITY GUARANTEES, given on behalf of Clerks, Cashiers, Travellers, and others; also Bonds on behalf of Trustees in Bankruptcy, Liquidators and Receivers under the High Court, and all persons holding Government appointments, where required; and

A.—LUNACY COMMITTEES' BONDS granted.

B.—ADMINISTRATION BONDS entered into at moderate rates.

II.—ADMIRALTY BAIL BONDS granted.

III.—MORTGAGE INSURANCES effected.

IV.—TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE, &c. The Society acts as Trustee for Debenture and other Loans.

V.—TRUSTEESHIP. The Society is also prepared to be appointed Trustee either in existing Trusts or in those to be hereafter created. (See special Prospectus.)

VI.—TITLE GUARANTEE against defect in same.

VII.—CONTRACTS GUARANTEED as to due performance.

For further particulars apply to the General Manager and Secretary, THOS. R. RONALD, the Head Office, 9, Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn, W.C. And at the Branch Offices of the Society, St. Mildred's House, E.C.; 58, Fountain Street, Manchester.

SALES FOR THE YEAR 1889.

MESSRS. BAKER & SONS beg to announce that their SALES OF LANDED ESTATES, Investments, Town, Suburban, and Country Houses, Business Premises, Building Land, Ground Rents, Reversions, Shares, and other Properties, will be held at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., as follows:—

Fri. Jan 25	Fri. May 3	Fri. Aug 30
Fri. Feb 8	Fri. May 17	Fri. Sept 6
Fri. Feb 15	Fri. May 24	Fri. Sept 20
Fri. Feb 22	Fri. May 31	Fri. Oct 11
Fri. Mar 1	Fri. June 14	Fri. Oct 25
Fri. Mar 8	Fri. June 28	Fri. Nov 15
Fri. Mar 22	Fri. July 12	Fri. Nov 29
Fri. April 5	Fri. July 26	Fri. Dec 13
Fri. April 12	Fri. Aug 16	

Auctions can be held on days besides those above specified.—No. 11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. Telephone No. 1,969. Telegraphic address, "Akaber, London."

FREEHOLD GROUND-RENTS REQUIRED, TO PURCHASE.—Messrs. Woods have a special application for the immediate investment of the above for a Fund of about £35,000, divisible. Must be high-class, and for which a high price will be paid, and will be glad to hear from owners or their solicitors. A City Ground-Rent would be entertained.—Messrs. Woods, Auctioneers, 13, Newgate-street, E.C.

FREEHOLD GROUND-RENTS (high-class).—£53 per annum, secured on four residences, Hampstead. Rental value, £70 each. Price (very lowest) £1,344, paying nearly 4 per cent. (26 years' purchase).—Messrs. Woods, 13, Newgate-street.

LEASEHOLD GROUND-RENTS REQUIRED, TO PURCHASE.—For a Fund of about £1,000, to pay 5 per cent.—Messrs. Woods have a special application for the above, for which they are desirous of meeting with a suitable property. Term need not be more than 30 years.—Estates Register Office, 13, Newgate-street (Mr. Edmund G. Woods, of the late firm of Messrs. Dowsett & Woods).

LEASEHOLD GROUND-RENTS (Thurs. loc-square).—£43 per annum net arising from five of these high-class town houses. Term 33 years. Price £260 (5 per cent.).—Messrs. Woods, No. 13, Newgate-street.

OFFICES to be LET.—Some splendid Rooms in a fine building close to the Law Courts, the Patent Office, and the Chancery-lane Safe Deposit; lighted by electric light, and with every convenience; moderate rent; well suited for a solicitor, law stationer, or patent agent.—Apply at the Collector's Office, in the Hall of 63 and 64, Chancery-lane, W.C.

SOLICITORS.—A fine Suite of Offices (three or five rooms) to be Let, at New Stone-buildings, Chancery-lane, close to the Law Courts and the Chancery-lane Safe Deposit; lighted by electric light; every convenience; moderate rent; use of elegant arbitration rooms in same building at reduced terms.—Apply at the Collector's Office, in the Hall of 63 and 64, Chancery-lane, W.C.

ARBITRATION ROOMS, or Rooms for Companies' and Societies' Meetings, to be Let; close to the Royal Courts of Justice and Chancery-lane Safe Deposit; well furnished, and fitted with every convenience; lighted by electric light; rent moderate.—Apply to the Collector, in the Hall of 63 and 64, Chancery-lane, W.C.

TO SOLICITORS and Others.—Offices to Let, Cannon-street, near terminus end, comprising first, second, and third floors, each with two rooms and lavatory; rent, £200; could be divided.—Apply to Mr. BRADSHAW BROWN, Surveyor and Estate Agent, 59, Fenchurch-street, E.C., and Millwall, E.

SALES BY AUCTION FOR THE YEAR 1889.

MESSRS. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, FARMER, & BRIDGEWATER beg to announce that their SALES OF LANDED ESTATES, Investments, Town, Suburban, and Country Houses, Business Premises, Building Land, Ground-rents, Advowsons, Reversions, Stocks, Shares, and other Properties, will be held at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, near the Bank of England, in the City of London, as follows:—

Tues. Jan 15	Tues. April 30	Tues. July 23
Tues. Jan 29	Tues. May 7	Tues. July 30
Tues. Feb 12	Tues. May 21	Tues. Aug 6
Tues. Feb 26	Tues. May 28	Tues. Aug 13
Tues. Mar 5	Tues. June 4	Tues. Aug 20
Tues. Mar 12	Tues. June 18	Tues. Aug 27
Tues. Mar 19	Tues. June 25	Tues. Oct 8
Tues. Mar 26	Tues. July 2	Tues. Oct 22
Tues. Apr 9	Tues. July 9	Tues. Nov 5
Tues. Apr 16	Tues. July 16	Tues. Nov 19

Auctions can also be held on other days. In order to insure proper publicity, due notice should be given. The period between such notice and the proposed auction must considerably depend upon the nature of the property to be sold. A printed scale of terms can be had at 80, Cheapside, or will be forwarded. Telephone No. 1,503.

MESSRS. DEBENHAM, TEWSON, FARMER, & BRIDGEWATER'S LIST OF ESTATES AND HOUSES to be SOLD or LET, including Landed Estates, Town and Country Residences, Hunting and Shooting Quarters, Farms, Ground Rents, Rent Charges, House Property and Investments generally, is published on the first day of each month, and may be obtained, free of charge, at their offices, 80, Cheapside, E.C., or will be sent by post in return for three stamps.—Particulars for insertion should be received not later than four days previous to the end of the preceding month.

EDMONTON.

Most secure Investments in Valuable Freehold Ground-Rents.

MR. ALFRED RICHARDS will SELL by AUCTION, at the MART, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., on TUESDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1889, at ONE for TWO o'clock precisely, in One or Ten Lots, the very valuable and well-secured FREEHOLD GROUND-RENTS, amounting to £200 a year, arising out of 80 dwelling-houses, being 1 to 20, Langhedge-lane, 1 to 31, Milton-road, and 1 to 29, Shakspeare-road, Snell's-park, Edmonton. These houses are situated in a readily-letting locality, close to the main road, with tram route, and produce a rack-rental of nearly £1,200 a year. Reversion in 79 years.

Particulars may be obtained of Messrs. Waller & Sons, Solicitors, 75, Coleman-street, E.C., and of the Auctioneer, 8, New Broad-street, E.C., and of Tottenham.

MESSRS. JOHNSON & DYMOND beg to announce that their Sales by Auction of Plate, Watches, Chains, Jewellery, Precious Stones, &c., are held on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

The attention of Solicitors, Executors, Trustees, and others is particularly called to this ready means for the disposal of Property of deceased and other clients.

In consequence of the frequency of their sales Messrs. J. & D. are enabled to include large or small quantities at short notice (if required).

Sales of Furniture held at private houses. Valuations for Probate or Transfer. Terms on application to the City Auction Rooms (established 1793), 38 and 39, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

Messrs. Johnson & Dymond beg to notify that their Auction Sales of Wearing Apparel, Piece Goods, Household and Office Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c., are held on each day of the week Saturday excepted.

RESIDENTIAL FLAT, overlooking Lincoln's-inn-fields, to be Let.—In a new Building and fitted with every convenience; six well-lighted rooms, exceedingly quiet and suitable for a Professional Gentleman or anyone studying; close to the Royal Courts of Justice; rent, £90 per annum.—Apply, on the premises, to the Attendant, 3 and 4, Lincoln's-inn-fields; or to the Manager, in the Hall of 63 and 64, Chancery-lane, W.C.

THE J. B. WATKINS LAND MORTGAGE CO. Commenced Business 1870. Incorporated 1882. CAPITAL, 750,000 DOLS. SURPLUS, 400,470 DOLS.

FIVE PER CENT. DEBENTURES Interest payable Half-yearly in London by Coupon attached.

The Security for the Debentures consists of—
1. A deposit with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, as Trustees for the Debenture Holders of Mortgages, for the same amount as the Debentures, issued on Freehold Property valued at 2½ times the amount of the Mortgages.

2. The Capital and Surplus of the Company. Thus it will be seen these Debentures form a first-class security.

The Company is also prepared to negotiate Six per Cent. American Farm Mortgages.

About £300,000 have been invested for English Investors, and not one shilling of interest or principal has been lost.

For full particulars apply to
H. G. CHALKLEY, London Manager,
14, Bishopsgate-street Without, E.C.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE, 19, LOMBARD-STREET and 87, CHANCERY-CROSS, LONDON. Established 1782.

Moderate Rates. Absolute Security. Electric-Lighting Rules supplied. Liberal Loss Settlements. Prompt Payment of Claims.

Joint Secretaries—
W. C. MACDONALD and F. B. MACDONALD.
LOSSES PAID OVER
£16,000,000.

WEST OF ENGLAND FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1807. Head Office—Exeter. London Office—20, New Bridge-street, E.C. CAPITAL, £600,000. Fire Department—Risks of almost every description insured. Life Department—Special Feature: Combined System of Life Assurance. LOAN DEPARTMENT—REVERSIONS; LIFE INTERESTS; GOOD PERSONAL SECURITY.

EDWARD H. SMITHETT, Secretary.
Application for Agencies invited.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836.
LONDON: 1, Moorgate-street, E.C. ANSHURST, 1, Union-terrace.

INCOME & FUNDS (1887):—
Fire Premiums £267,000
Life Premiums 97,000
Interest 14,000
Accumulated Funds £3,421,000

MORTGAGE INSURANCE CORPORATION (Limited).

Winchester-house, Old Broad-street, E.C.

Subscribed Capital £715,000.

Mortgages and Debentures insured against loss. Deposits received for Capital Redemption.

T. Y. STRACHAN,
General Manager.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1803.

1, Old Broad-street, E.C., and 22, Pall Mall, S.W.

Subscribed Capital, £1,200,000; Paid-up, £300,000.

Total Invested Funds over £1,600,000.

E. COZENS SMITH,
General Manager.

THE BRITISH LAW FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.

This Company is prepared to entertain proposals on eligible risks, including Mercantile Insurances.

Applications for Agencies may be made to
H. FOSTER CUTLER, Manager and Secretary,
Offices, 5, Lothbury, Bank, London, E.C.

Now Ready, Price 10s. 6d.

THE YEAR'S DECISIONS:

FROM THE 24TH OF OCTOBER, 1887, TO 11TH OF AUGUST, 1888.

By EDMUND FULLER GRIFFIN, Esq., B.A., Barrister-at-Law.

LONDON: 27, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.

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